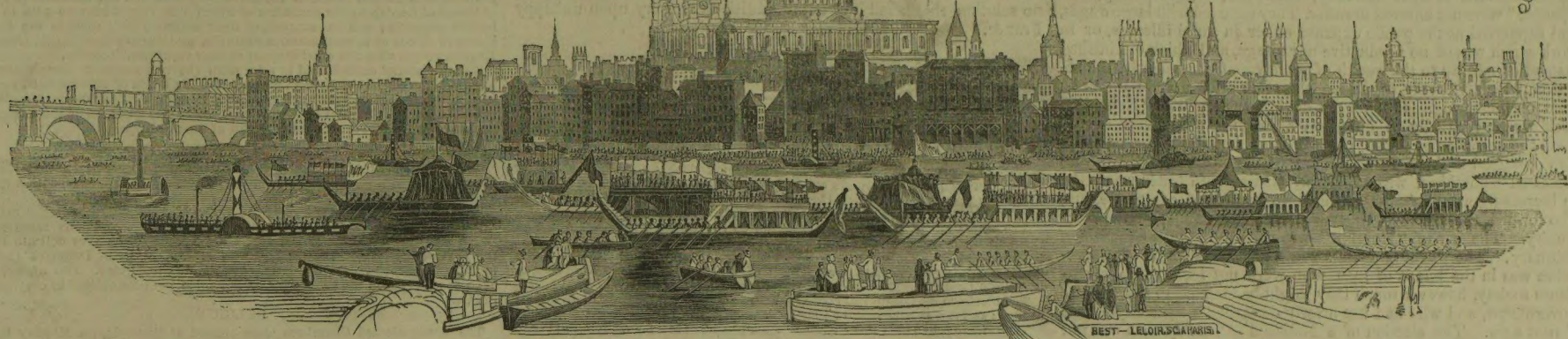


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 323.—VOL. XII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

RED REPUBLICANISM.

THE "Red Republicans" have justified their name. They have filled the streets of Paris with blood. They have enacted scenes unparalleled in the annals of civilisation. They have offered the world a more unhappy spectacle than has yet been recorded in history. They have perpetrated atrocities, which, if committed by nation against nation, would have excited the execration of the present and the immortal infamy of the future; but which, being committed by brother against brother, and by class against class of the same people, add sorrow and sympathy to our indignation and horror. Nor are these mingled feelings rendered less intense when we reflect upon the unhappy fatality by which the consummation was hastened, and on the overwhelming necessity which impelled the friends of order in France to crush at any cost, however stupendous, an insurrection, of which the success would have been more awful than the most awful possible form of its suppression.

The history of the sad calamity which will render memorable in all time the month of June, 1848, is by no means intricate. Its simplicity is as striking as its magnitude. The clue to all its windings is easily found. The catastrophe has long been foreseen. It sprang, as a necessary consequence, from the premises laid down in February. While every one must deplore, none can be surprised at it.

On the 24th of February the populace of Paris were victorious, not merely by their own efforts, but by the very apathy of the middle classes. The latter could not take up arms for a system of corruption like that of Louis Philippe. Moral strength and dignity were wanting to its support. It fell from the combined operation of the physical force of one class of society and the moral disgust of the other. But, on that very day, when the old system was overthrown, and a new one was installed in its place, a difference

sprang up between the active and passive agents of the Revolution. The disunion arose in the very birth of their alliance. The operative and middle classes were at feud from the outset. They had embarked in the career of Revolution from different motives; and, in their intentions, aspirations, and ideas, were wide as the poles asunder. The working classes, or "Red Republicans," were imbued with the doctrines of Communism. They looked for a regeneration of society. They expected that a political change would bring about a social Revolution, that workmen should never more lack work, and that work should never more lack adequate pay in the happy land of France. They looked upon the old doctrines of political economy with distrust or abhorrence, and considered that, as every man had a clear right to his life from Nature, he had as clear a right to the means of living from society or the state. As the standard of this new creed, they raised the red flag. They called themselves Red Republicans, and those among them who were sincere looked for a social Millennium as the inevitable consequence of a Revolution founded upon their ideas.

The middle classes, however, did not share these ideas. They aided to overthrow a corrupt system—because it was corrupt; and they rejected Louis Philippe and his monarchy, because Louis Philippe inspired no respect, and because monarchy had been tried under every form in France, and under every form had proved a failure. They wanted no red flag, which was to them an emblem of terror alone. They were content with the old tri-colour, and with the ideas with which it was so intimately associated. These were ideas of political, and not of social change,—ideas of republicanism as distinguished from monarchism,—of an elective president, instead of an hereditary chief,—and of the old social instincts, governing free as well as despotic states, and which had hitherto been the guides of mankind in all the peaceful pursuits of modern civilization.

These two flags and two principles were brought, if not into physical, at least into moral collision, in the hour of their combined triumph over the monarchy. They met face to face upon the steps of the Hôtel de Ville. M. de Lamartine represented the one—the whole populace the other. In the midst of difficulty and danger, which might have appalled the bravest of men, but did not appal M. de Lamartine, he defended the *tri-colour* against the *drapeau rouge*. He used all the eloquence of which he is master. A thousand weapons were raised against him; but his eloquence prevailed for the moment, and red republicanism consented to furl its flag, and adopt the old standard of the Republic. But while the emblem was discarded, the thought remained. The orator had touched the imagination, not the heart of the multitude. Nevertheless a truce was sounded, and M. de Lamartine became the chief of the Provisional Government in the interest of the middle classes, of the old traditions of the Republic, and of the principles of political economy relating to labour, capital, and the industry of nations, which had hitherto guided the world. Men of his own principles were installed along with him. But by their side were found the men of the new ideas,—men who, at that hour of their triumph, were not to be shaken off,—men who looked for social, more than for political change. Albert (*ouvrier*), Louis Blanc, and Flocon were co-equal members of the Government in the interest of the working classes. They told the people by authority that the revolution which they had wrought should this time be turned to their advantage; that, though often deceived before, they should not be deceived again; and that work and pay should never more in France fail the heroic "people" who were the fathers of the Revolution. During the first few weeks of the Republic these men spoke—not merely with authority, but with power. Their ideas seemed to be in the ascendant, and, if not understood, were at all events acquiesced in by the other members



THE GREAT BARRICADE AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE, FROM THE PLACE DE LA BASTILLE.—(SEE PAGE 417.)

of the Government. The working classes—flushed with success—flattered by all parties—amused with fêtes and festivals of the most gorgeous magnificence—waited for the good things that were promised them, and defended the new régime with the same enthusiasm and zeal which had been so valuable in founding it. The national workshops were established by the consent of the whole Government. The tax-paying community—already over-taxed—were once again taxed, in order to support them. Although trade was at a stand, and although, as a necessary and inevitable consequence of such a convulsion as that which had swept over France, the middle classes were impoverished, and daily lost some portion of the hard-earned rewards of their industry, enterprise, and economy, the “people” were not allowed to suffer. They were fed with large wages, and supported at the public expense either in total idleness, or in work which was of no productive advantage, and which diminished instead of adding to the wealth of society. Consequently, the reaction, which virtually began on the steps of the Hôtel de Ville, went on increasing. It could not do otherwise. The “Republic” itself was never really in question; all men of sense were agreed upon the necessity of giving it a fair trial; but the right of those who possessed nothing to live upon the substance of those who possessed something, was every day denied with bitter words by an increasing army of men engaged in trade and commerce, and who formed the true wealth, power, and intelligence of the community. The cry of “reaction” was raised by the conquerors of February. The working classes could not but see that the Revolution was in the hands of men who were not inclined to reconstitute society, however much they might be inclined to reconstitute Government, and who had not utterly discarded all the experience of past ages. The election of a National Assembly that was not Communist gave the finishing stroke to this feeling, and convinced the Communists, once for all, that their ideas and their friends had lost ground, and that they would find no future favour with the body that was to govern France in the name of the Republic. They knew that they had made one Revolution in February; they had been flattered and caressed for their pains: they attempted another in May, doubtless expecting a similar result. The attempt was premature, rash, and ill-conducted. The middle classes, no longer apathetic, were active. It failed, as a matter of course; and its leaders, Blanqui, Cabet, Raspail, Albert (*ouvrier*), and the other chiefs of the Red Republican or Communist factions, were transferred to the dungeon of Vincennes, to await punishment for the heavy crime of treason against the National Representation and the safety of the Republic.

The breach continued to widen. The feud between the Communists and the anti-Communists in and out of the Government, in the National Assembly, and in the streets, was rendered more bitter and more desperate by the result of the 15th of May. The one party prepared for a more vigorous attack—the other for a still more obstinate defence. The Red Republicans determined to found a Republic of their own, upon the overthrow of that previously existing; and the Moderates, or, as they were derisively called, the “Pale Republicans,” determined, if once called to arms by the faction of Communism, to crush it for ever. The necessity for disbanding the immense army of workmen, amounting to more than 120,000 men—composed not merely of Parisian operatives, but of idle and dissolute adventurers, galley slaves, and plunderers who had flocked into Paris from all parts of the country, and who were consuming the very vitals of the Republic, at a period of commercial and monetary pressure—brought the feud to a crisis. The sincere operatives, aided by the villainous plunderers—the whole of them well organised, commanded by resolute chiefs—designing men, whose names are yet concealed, prepared in secret for the final struggle. Discarding all the old cries of mere fractions of the people—thinking nothing of Buonapartism, Louis-Philippism, or Henri-Cinquism—they commenced operations on Thursday week in the name of the “Red Republic—democratic and social.” They fought obstinately. They were obstinately resisted. After a struggle of four days, unparalleled for its savage ferocity, they have been vanquished, but at a cost which it is fearful to contemplate. Three or four thousand killed, and double that number wounded, is the very lowest estimate of the loss.

The offensive operations of the insurgents were planned and executed with consummate skill. Their strategy has excited the admiration of men whose trade is war. They were well supplied with arms and ammunition; and they were aided by an amount of zeal, daring, and savage enthusiasm on the part of the lower orders of the population, male and female, which is perfectly marvellous. On their side the defenders of order manifested resolution, coolness, and perseverance; and the Garde National, the troops of the line, and the Garde Mobile vied with each other in bravery and self-sacrifice. The last-named body elicited the surprise as well as the gratitude of Paris. It is composed chiefly of lads under twenty years of age, mostly belonging to the working classes; and their zeal in defence of order was so great and so constant, and testified by so many acts of heroism, that, while it drew upon them the applause of the well-disposed inhabitants of the capital, it excited a feeling of intense hatred in the minds of the insurgents. The latter had evidently calculated upon their support; and their indignation was so much the greater, when they found that these “children of the people,” as they called them, had turned their arms against the workmen. Whenever any of this devoted band fell into the power of the insurgents, they were slaughtered remorselessly; and among the many fearful episodes of the struggle, it is related that the heads of many of them were cut off by women and stuck on poles at the head of a barricade which they had lost their lives in attempting to storm.

Many such fearful episodes are narrated. Many more equally fearful will perhaps never be known. The death of the unfortunate Archbishop of Paris is perhaps the most affecting of them all. The venerable prelate, after having consulted with General Cavaignac as to the expediency of so doing, went forth from his residence, attended by another priest, to address words of peace and conciliation to the armed multitude on the Place de la Bastille. While engaged in this task, so touching and so appropriate to his high and sacred office, he was shot in the loins from behind. After lingering twenty-four hours, he expired of the wound. The bullet seems to have come from the window of one of the houses of the Place, and the insurgents earnestly denied all implication in the guilt of the catastrophe. It is generally looked upon as the result of accident, but is none the less affecting and remarkable on that account. Three or four members of the National Assembly have been killed, and many wounded. Ten or twelve general officers—more, it is said, than ever fell in any one battle, however sanguinary, under Napoleon, have lost their lives: while it may be truly said, that there is scarcely a family in Paris that has not lost a son, a brother, or a husband in this abominable struggle of a desperate faction.

The powers confided to General Cavaignac were necessarily despotic. It remains to be seen whether they will be continued for a while, for the very safety of society itself, in his hands, or in those of any other individual to whom it may be judged more politic to confide them. Let us hope that from so awful a lesson, the French people of all classes will derive instruction, and that it will prove of inestimable value to them amid the many and great perils that yet menace them. The desperate nature of the struggle shows that it proceeded from a deeply rooted conviction in the minds of those who commenced it at such odds, and carried it on for so many days, under such an amount of

disadvantages. The Government, whether that of an individual, of a dynasty, or of a Legislative Assembly, which is compelled by an unhappy fatality to act with such terrible rigour, draws upon itself by its victory an amount of hatred not to be measured at the moment of its success. It is not possible but that the worst feelings should be excited in the breasts both of the victors and the vanquished in a war like this. We dare not hope that the worst is yet over. The old question of labour and food will still arise. There were 120,000 workmen receiving state wages. If 10,000 of them have been killed or taken prisoners, there will still remain 110,000 men,—a fearful army, clamouring for bread and work. What shall be done with them? That is the problem to be solved. A mighty and intricate one it is; and one which, we must confess, we see no solution that shall not entail additional misery upon unhappy France.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—Letters from the Sardinian head-quarters at Vallegio, of the 19th, state that, since the promenade to Verona, the whole army had remained in its old positions. A smart affair took place on the 18th ult., near Rivoli, between 2000 Austrians cut off from the river, and driven on the Montebaldo, and two battalions of Piedmontese, which ended in the defeat of the former, with the loss of 47 killed and 27 prisoners.

The whole army was set in march towards the Upper and Lower Adige on the morning of the 19th, but head-quarters still remained at Vallegio.

The city of Venice was well prepared to defend itself from any attack of the Austrians, being supplied with a garrison of 13,000 men, composed of Neapolitans and Romans, under the command of Lieutenant-General William Pepe.

The blockade of Trieste still continued. The wealthy inhabitants had almost all fled; and it was believed to be far from tranquil.

The Chamber of Turin was engaged with a project of law for ratifying not only the union of Lombardy, but also of Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, and Rovigo, to Piedmont. A decree was passed for an immediate enlistment of twenty thousand men. The Milanese Government has published an energetic proclamation, exhorting the people of Lombardy to extraordinary sacrifices and exertions. Through the German papers we learn that the Austrian Cabinet had accepted the mediation of England in the Italian question, and that negotiations for peace would be shortly opened at the Court of Sardinia. They are to be conducted on the following basis:—That the province of Lombardy and a portion of the provinces of Venice be abandoned in exchange for a portion of the public debt of Austria.

ROME.—Reinforcements to the Italian army, with arms and ammunition, are about to be sent to Rome. Ancona has offered 12,000 men ready armed.

Advices from Rome, of the 19th, state that the Ministry had resigned.

NAPLES.—Advices from Naples, of the 17th, announce that the situation of the King was so serious, the insurgent provinces having had some successes and refusing to lay down their arms, that he had spoken of abdicating in favour of his son; but (add the advices) it will be too late. The city of Naples was apparently tranquil, and the state of siege had been removed. The King's health was said to be very delicate.

SICILY.—The Sicilian Parliament, sitting at Palermo, has published the list of four candidates for the throne of Sicily. They are—a son of the King of Sardinia, the son of the Duke of Tuscany, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (son of the Prince de Canino, Lucien Bonaparte), and the Prince de Beauharnais.

SPAIN.

Accounts to the 23rd ult. have reached us from Madrid. The official organ of the Government had, on the preceding day, published a decree professedly for the purpose of ameliorating the financial condition of the country, of which the first article commands a forced contribution of 100,000,000 reals, in anticipation of the taxes to be due in the year 1849. The second article decrees that a saving of 40,000,000 reals shall be accomplished in the public expenditure. A commission is appointed to revise the situation of the Bank, to be composed of wealthy capitalists.

A Royal ordinance appoints Manuel de la Pezuela, Marquis of Viluma, to be Royal commissary of the Spanish Bank of St. Ferdinand, in place of M. F. Orlando. J. N. Calderon is appointed counsellor of the Spanish Bank of St. Ferdinand.

General Court de Mirasol had arrived at Madrid.

Senor Isturitz arrived in Madrid on the 22nd, and his appearance gave rise to a rumour that a change of Ministry was imminent. The declaration of Lord J. Russell in Parliament, that Isturitz had been dismissed, created a good deal of alarm at Madrid, and entirely dispelled the comfortable effects of the *Heraldo's* assurance the day before, that the retirement of Isturitz was quite voluntary.

Mr. Webster, the Queen's messenger, arrived in Madrid on the 23rd, with despatches for Mr. Otway, of the British Legation, commanding the immediate departure of the members of the Legation. Mr. Brackenbury, the Queen's agent, was to remain to sign passports, and to protect the few British subjects that still remained in the capital.

General Concha had received orders to organise a regiment of cavalry to replace that which revolted at Madrid.

A Carlist rising was spoken of as likely.

PORTUGAL.

Advices received this week from Lisbon state that numerous arrests of parties formerly connected with the Oporto Junta had taken place, and a great many more were concealed, for fear of the police. The prisoners were to be accused of high treason upon the evidence of parties they were said to have enlisted for an insurrectionary movement. The truth of these accusations was greatly doubted as regards some of the prisoners; and the legal proofs with respect to the whole had been delayed beyond the time allowed by the charter. The editors of several of the liberal journals were amongst those seized by order of the Government. The Cortes were going on unsatisfactorily, and the session was likely to be brought to a premature close for want of members.

AUSTRIA.

Advices from Innsbruck, the capital of the Tyrol, where the Imperial Court has been staying for some time past, mention that the Archduke John had left that town for Vienna, where he was to arrive on the 23d ult., and at once enter upon the duties of his temporary regency. The Ministers Doblhoff and Wessenberg accompanied him. The majority of the *corps diplomatique* had gone to Ischl, to which place the Emperor had been advised to repair. His state of health is asserted to be very precarious.

In Vienna great excitement prevailed among the workmen, who, though employed and supported by the State, continued creating disturbances, and making the most unjust and exorbitant demands. In some partial outbreaks, the National Guards had acted with great energy, and captured some of the ringleaders. There were about 20,000 workmen kept by the State, and paid 25 kreutzers a day, which makes a total amount of wages of from 8000 to 10,000 florins per diem.

HUNGARY.

According to advices from Pesth, dated the 19th ult., the insurrection was still spreading in several parts of Hungary, particularly about Neusatz, where the discontented Servians and Illyrians were awaiting the attack of the Hungarians. It has been officially stated that 40,000 more troops are required to put down the insurrection.

Carlowitz had been bombarded by the Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Haprowsky. The town was completely destroyed, and was but one smoking heap of ruins. No trace was left of the splendid Cathedral and Archducal Palace.

BOHEMIA.

Letters from Prague, of the 21st ult., state that order is now restored in that town, that the shops are again opened, and that confidence is returning. Papers, which contain important information of the purpose and extent of the conspiracy, are in the hands of the Government, and a number of arrests have taken place, especially among the clergy.

If we are to believe the German papers, whose statements, however, respecting any of the nations (Hungarian, Bohemian, or Polish) who are subjected to German rule, must be received with great caution, as being generally coloured, and often directly falsified, the insurgents had made a list of the names of 1400 Germans whom they had doomed, and the peasantry were prepared to assist in the butchery. Prince Windischgrätz is enthusiastically praised for his foresight, prudence, and energy; and it is added that almost all the Czechish leaders had an eye to the Bohemian crown, and that, if their sanguinary undertaking had succeeded, they would have fought for it among themselves. Baron Villani, Count Boniquoi, and Fuster, a publican, were the principal candidates, each of whom had his party. Count Leo Thun, the head of the Czechish Provisional Government, was less an accomplice than a tool in the hands of these men. His life was in jeopardy during the insurrection, and he fled to the Hradstchin (the citadel of Prague), whence he still continues to promulgate his edicts, though nobody thinks of obeying them. Prague is altogether in the power of Prince Windischgrätz and his troops.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—On the 24th ult., the Frankfort Constituent Assembly was still occupied with the discussion of the motion relating to the establishment of a central power. The great point of debate is, whether that power, when created, shall have a veto, or shall be obliged to promulgate the decrees of the Assembly. During the discussions, Herr Raveaux, the Cologne deputy and popular orator, spoke in warm terms of the National Assembly of France, and asked the members to rise from their seats in acknowledgment of the friendly behaviour and expressions of that body. Nearly all the members of the Constituent Assembly immediately rose up amidst loud and long-continued cheers from all parts, including the public tribunes. The debate was resumed on Monday, but the result has not yet transpired. Immediately after the adjournment of the House, the French Chargé d'Affaires, accompanied by his secretary, waited on Herr Raveaux, and warmly thanked him for the sentiments he had expressed with regard to the French Republic.

PRUSSIA.

M. Camphausen, the Prime Minister, having resigned, and M. Hansemann having failed to form a Cabinet, all is uncertainty respecting the formation of a Ministry. The latest accounts from Berlin, viz. to the 27th ult., hold out a hope of Herr Auerswald being likely to form an administration of this kind: himself President of the Council; Kuhlweiller (of Aix-la-Chapelle), Minister of the Interior; Milde, Minister of Commerce; Rodbertus, Minister of Public Worship; Von Schleinitz, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Hansemann, Justice; Von Schreckenstein, War; and Maereker, Justice. The next post, however, may bring the intelligence that this combination has been broken up; for there is, according to all accounts, an immense difficulty in composing a new Ministry. Meantime considerable excitement prevails in Berlin; and the various political clubs display the greatest activity. The members of the Democratical Central Committee have received orders to quit the capital.

Twelve Counts, eighteen Barons, and several members of the lower order of nobility, residing near Königsberg, have forwarded addresses to the Ministry *pro tem.* at Berlin, in favour of the establishment of a First Chamber (a species of House of Lords), in the formation of which due regard may be paid to large landed property; and in support of their address, they refer to the English House of Lords as to an illustrious example, and declare that in that House the English people view the chief support of their rights and liberties.

The ministerial crisis is said to arise from the reluctance of Camphausen and Minutoli (the Prefect of Police), and some other heads of departments, refusing to lend themselves to a reactionary policy. Camphausen's retirement, especially, is attributed to his refusal to permit any longer the business of the foreign department to be kept secret from the rest of the ministry.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

From authentic intelligence, dated Malmö, June 20, we learn that the conferences were still going on at that place respecting an armistice, with a view to a treaty of peace.

On Thursday week the troops of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz marched through Hamburg, *en route* for Schleswig-Holstein. The family relations between that duchy and the Danish Court render this step a very delicate one on the part of the former, the divorced wife of his Majesty of Denmark (a Mecklenburg Princess) receiving a handsome annuity from him. The duchy, however, as a portion of the Germanic Confederation, has been obliged to obey general orders.

BELGIUM.

The newly-elected Chambers were opened at Brussels, on Monday last, by King Leopold. A more than ordinary interest was attached to this ceremony, occurring amidst the intense excitement produced by the appalling intelligence from Paris. It was, moreover, the opening of the first session of a Reformed Parliament, called together under circumstances of greater difficulty than any Belgium had witnessed since her political regeneration.

The King, on horseback, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant, his eldest son, and attended by a numerous staff, left the palace at one o'clock; the Queen, the Count of Flanders, and the young Princess and suite followed in carriages. The royal party proceeded to the Chamber by the Rue Royale. On entering the house, their Majesties were received in the most enthusiastic manner by the assembled senators and deputies. The appearance of the house was extremely animated. Numbers of elegantly dressed ladies filled the galleries, and the diplomatic circle was filled with the various representatives of foreign powers, in their official costume. His Majesty then read the speech from the throne, which, after referring to the satisfactory relations of Belgium with foreign countries, thus referred to the cardinal point of the finances:—

“All our efforts, gentlemen, must tend to preserve a good financial position for Belgium. There its strength and security in a great measure lie. The ordinary budget of expenses shall be reduced. My government is resolved successfully to secure efficacious reductions.”

“Several taxes must be modified in their basis. We will not lose sight in the distribution of burdens of the consideration owing to those who maintain their existence by labour only. We will continue to inquire, with a real solicitude, into all the measures calculated to improve and raise the condition of the working classes.”

On the King concluding his speech, the cheers were deafening, and his Majesty seemed evidently affected.

Their Majesties returned to the palace by the Rue Ducale, and the grand review took place.

HOLLAND.

A new fundamental law or constitution was presented to the Second Chamber of the States-General on the 20th ult., and accompanied by a gracious message from his Majesty King William. This modified form of the old fundamental pact extends the liberal provisions of the constitution of the Netherlands, and would, it was supposed, give general satisfaction.

RUSSIA.

The movements of Russian troops from one locality to another, in the vicinity of the Prussian frontier, have given rise to rumours of the wildest kind in the German papers, respecting a supposed Russian invasion of the German States. These rumours are quite groundless.

UNITED STATES.

By advices received this week from the United States we learn that intelligent of the final ratification of the treaty of peace was received at New York, by telegraph, on the morning of the 10th ult. At the great National Convention, assembled at Philadelphia, General Taylor was nominated for President, and Millard Fillmore for Vice-President of the United States; and it was deemed probable that those gentlemen would be successful candidates for the highest honours of the States.

Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of the American army from Mexico.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape Town papers to the 23d of April. If the press can be taken as an exponent of public opinion, Sir Harry Smith continues to give universal satisfaction, for all the journals, of every shade of opinion, conspire to chant his praises. It appears that the Governor's proclamation, announcing the system on which he intended to govern the colony, had been misapprehended by some of the Dutch occupants of the out-lying settlements. As soon as Sir Harry learned this, messengers were despatched to these settlements, to give the inhabitants every explanation and assurance that might be requisite. A measure of Sir Harry's—the encouragement of Kaffir youth to spend some years in the colony as apprentices—intended to serve the double purpose of augmenting the labouring population and accelerating the civilization of Kaffraria—had given rise to some discussion. On the whole, however, the measure appears to have been favourably received. Those who at first demurred to it, have lately modified their opposition into representations that its adoption will render an improved law of vagrancy expedient.

IRELAND.

THE PROPOSED REPEAL LEAGUE.

Mr. John O'Connell has written a letter to the people of Ireland, stating that he feels he cannot reconcile it to his sense of duty to join the Irish League; but that he will work in Parliament for the people's cause. The letter at great length sets forth the hon. gentleman's “doubts and fears” as to the dangerous consequences likely to result to the cause of Repeal from the doctrines and proceedings of the Leaguers, together with his “moral force” reasons for refusing to join the new body, and thus concludes:—

“Under the circumstances I cannot join the new ‘League.’ Meantime, as the majority of the country seem bent upon it, the experiment can, of course, be made. I cannot, with the fears that are upon me, advise the people to it; but I shall oppose no obstacle to their will. In conclusion, I must distinctly declare that after the most deep and conscientious deliberation, I am persuaded that if I acted otherwise than I am doing, I should, in so far as I have any influence with the country, endanger the safety of the people and the success of the cause—that I should be guilty of disregard of the best interests of both, and obnoxious to the charge of abandoning our only real hope—that of peaceful, legal, and constitutional agitation. The principles which my beloved father taught, and which I advocate, do not constitute ‘a policy suited to bygone times and different circumstances.’ If they did so they would be degraded to the level of expediencies. But being principles, they are of universal application; and until they shall have been fully tested (which I declare that they have not been), and shall be fully proven to have failed, I can never part with them, modify, or change them. At the same time I distinctly guard myself against its being supposed that I accuse others, who are willing to join the League, of any desire to abandon those principles. They do not see matters in the same light that I do. They may be mistaken, or I may be mistaken. Events will decide; and I have only further to say that no one will more fully and readily acknowledge and retract his error than I will if it shall appear to me that the mistake has been on my side.

“I am, beloved fellow-countrymen, your devoted servant,

“JOHN O'CONNELL.”

“P.S.—By way of postscript I add that I should perhaps not have used the word ‘retirement,’ but rather that of ‘refusal,’ to join the new League. I trust to labour still for Ireland as a member of Parliament, and at home by writing, where I am precluded from speaking.”

THE CLUBS.—The following is the mode of proceeding with respect to the formation of clubs:—Whenever twenty Repealers, or upwards, reside in one neighbourhood, it is recommended that they form themselves into a repeal club. The mode of doing so may be this:—The first twenty to form themselves into a provisional committee, undertaking to work for three months at the formation of the club. This provisional committee to select a place of meeting for the club, choose out of their own number a vice-president or vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretary, leaving the choice of president for a more advanced period. That the following, or some similar rules, with such by-laws as the committee may think necessary, be posted in the place of meeting, and that the committee watch over their execution: **RULES.**—I. That every Repealer residing in — shall be entitled to be a member of this club, on undertaking to comply with its regulations, and on being proposed and seconded by two members of the club. II. That the following be the officers and committee for the local management of the club for the first six months:—Vice-presidents, treasurer, readers, collectors, secretary, committee, with power to add to their number. III. That the rooms of the club be open to members from — o'clock until — o'clock, each —. IV. That in the absence of the vice-presidents (or presidents), the members of the committee take the chair in rotation, to preserve order and method in the conduct of the proceedings. V. That

no sectarian discussions be allowed in the club-rooms, under any pretence whatever. VI. That no member be expelled from the club without a hearing, and the vote of a clear majority, at a regularly summoned meeting; but that any member appearing in the club-rooms in a state of intoxication, be thereupon at once expelled from the club. VII. That all proceedings of the club be open, and that all secret signs and pass-words, or any other concealment, be strictly prohibited. The roll should be called aloud at each regular meeting, and might be kept in the following form (which is given). Each member ought to be called upon, in turn, to bring in a new member to the club, till its number is completed. The club, when completed, might consist of 720 men, divided into six divisions of 120 men each, so that each division might have the exclusive use of the club-rooms for one night in the week. Each division should have two vice-presidents, a sub-treasurer, and a secretary; a division might be subdivided into six sections of 20 men, living in the same locality, with a collector and assistant-collector, whose duty it would be to hand the members' subscriptions every week to the treasurer, and a reader who would read books or newspapers when called on. The objects of the organisation are to unite all Irishmen for the defence of their liberties; to teach them to know and maintain their rights; and to spread amongst them the principles of toleration and brotherhood.

THE REPEAL PRESS.—The *Irish Felon* made its appearance on Saturday. It contains a letter from Devin Reilly, addressed to Lord Clarendon, as "legal murderer and general jury-packer," and his Excellency is addressed as "My Lord Assassin" in the letter. There is another letter from a Mr. Lalor, recommending that the people should be put into possession of the estates of the landlords and the landlords sent away from Ireland. This writer is one of the proprietors of the paper. The *Tribune* was still more violent than its young rival. Instructions for revolt next harvest are set forth. The *Nation* was strong, but not so violent as the *Felon* or *Tribune*.

REPEAL DEMONSTRATION.—On Monday a meeting of the united Repealers of Clonskeagh, Dundrum, Donnybrook, Sandymount, and other suburban districts, was held at Donnybrook Green, a demonstration in favour of "the League." The clubs were present in great force, and several resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously passed.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the adjourned meeting of the committee held on Sunday afternoon, at the Corn Exchange, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the committee deeming it advisable that further time should be given for collecting more fully the opinion of the country on the question as to the formation of the proposed Irish League, have agreed to adjourn the next meeting of the Repeal Association to Monday, the 10th day of July next."

THE CONFEDERATES AND THE POLICE.—The presiding magistrate at College-street police-office was engaged for two hours on Monday, in investigating several charges preferred by the police against certain parties for rioting, assaults, and violations of the peace, consequent on the meeting of the Confederate Clubs at Donnybrook-green on the preceding day. The cases were of a trifling nature, arising out of the interference of the police with the procession of the Confederates. Two only were sent for trial.

GOVERNMENT is about strengthening Clonmel, which commands Kilkenny and Waterford. It is the key of the latter. Guns are to be mounted and new barracks to be erected capable of accommodating 1000 men. When the new barracks are constructed, it is generally supposed the head-quarters will be transferred from Cahir to Clonmel.

FUNERAL HONOURS TO MR. STEELE.—In the early part of the week preparations were being made to give a fitting reception to the body of Mr. Steele, Conciliation Hall, in which the corpse was to remain until Friday, was hung with black drapery, and a *catafalque*, the same which bore the corpse of his leader, was erected in the centre of the Hall. A procession was to attend the transfer of the body from the steam-ship to its temporary abode.

CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

Paris has again become the theatre of one of the most sanguinary struggles that even its blood-stained streets have ever witnessed. Nothing approaching the carnage of the last few days has, it is said, occurred in that capital since the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The *ouvriers*—the workmen of the national workshops—have constituted the plague-spot on the Republic, which has developed itself into this frightful disaster. We mentioned in our last Number that the Government had determined on sending out of Paris to the provinces such of the workmen of the *ateliers nationaux* as had come up to the capital since the revolution of February, attracted thither by the wages offered by the Government. This circumstance led to the outbreak which took place on Friday (last week). We give the details of each day's events as they occurred:—

THURSDAY.

Twelve thousand of those *ouvriers* who had been required to return to their departments, were advised by their comrades to resist, being told that they would be maltreated on their arrival. On Thursday morning (last week), a body of about 400 went in procession to the Luxembourg, requiring to speak to the executive commission. M. Marie having consented to receive a deputation, five of them were admitted. One of them attempted to address M. Marie, but he refused to hear him, as he had been an active party in the affair of the 15th of May; and, addressing another, he said, "You are not the slaves of that man; you can state your own grievances." After having listened with attention, M. Marie assured them that the Government was occupied with their wants. On going back to their fellows, they distorted the expression of M. Marie, and said they had been termed "slaves." The mob then cried, "*A bas Marie!*" "*A bas la Commission Exécutive!*" "*A bas l'Assemblée!*" Some of them forced their way into the church of St. Sulpice, probably with an intention of sounding the tocsin, but the doors were speedily closed. They then went to the quays by the Rues du Vieux Colombier, de St. Dominique, and du Bac, their numbers increasing as they proceeded. In the evening they stationed themselves in the Place de la Bastille, and at the Barrière du Trône. Some commissaries of police endeavoured to disperse them, but they cried "*Vive Napoléon! Vive l'Empereur! A bas Marie! Nous resterons!*"

Barricades were formed at the Porte St. Denis and Porte St. Martin. The Government now ordered out some troops.

Before midnight the *attroupements* augmented at various points. The environs of the Hôtel de Ville, of the Luxembourg, the Boulevards, and the quarters of St. Martin, St. Denis, and Le Temple, were all thronged with multitudes of operatives.

At eight o'clock the square of the Panthéon was filled with several thousands, who arched with banners to the Faubourg du Temple, where they were joined by large bodies of *ouvriers*.

Measures of precaution were taken during the evening. The National Guard were called out by "*convocation à domicile*." Numerous detachments of troops were stationed at the Luxembourg. At ten o'clock a squadron of dragoons and several companies of the troops of the line bivouacked on the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. At eleven o'clock a battalion of the line took possession of the court of the Prefecture of Police. The peristyle of the Palais de Justice was guarded by the Garde Mobile. The Assembly was filled with troops. A service of "*surveillance extraordinaire*" was established around Paris. Everywhere the armed force was very numerous.

FRIDAY.

The night (Thursday) passed over without any violence. The insurgents, however, in the course of Friday morning threw up barricades in various quarters on both banks of the Seine, and at noon were to be seen in all directions the formidable nature of the preparations which they had made for the coming contest, which was of a totally different description from that of which the result was the revolution of February. In February the insurrection, though it broke out in the same part of the city as the present, the Porte St. Denis, spread towards, and was, in fact, almost confined to, the portion of Paris occupied by the mercantile and richer classes. The quarter of the Tuileries, the Bourse, the Faubourg St. Honoré, the Chaussée d'Antin, and the rich outskirts of all that great district, were the scenes of the revolt. It was, in fact, an insurrection got up by a *bourgeoisie* dissatisfied with their Government, with the determination of getting reform; and if it turned out afterwards into a republican revolution, the result was one certainly not intended by those who were the authors and chief actors in it. The insurrection of the past week has been quite different. It was confined entirely to the working classes, to the 100,000 *ouvriers* who have for some months been employed in the *ateliers nationaux*, and who, being threatened with deprivation of that employment, their only means of support, at a period when all the ordinary sources of labour were destroyed, were driven by the desperation of hunger into rebellion. No doubt there were among these wretched labourers some who had other and far more culpable views, and who urged them to their destruction; but the real combatants were the labouring classes, and their hope and object was the fallacious one of bettering their position. On Friday the only flags shown were those of *les ateliers nationaux*, with the inscription of "*Le travail ou la mort*." There were very few party cries. In the whole course of the day the cry of "*Vive Napoléon!*" "*Vive Henry V.!*" or even "*Vive la République!*" was very little to be heard on the side of the insurgents. The great cry was that of "*Le travail à Paris!*" so that whatever may arise ultimately from the recent insurrection, the cry for bread and the dread of starvation were its real origin. It must not, however, be supposed that there were no cries but those for bread and labour. The exasperation of the people naturally led them to execrate those whom they considered the authors of their evils, and occasionally "*A bas le Pouvoir Exécutif!*" "*A bas l'Assemblée Nationale!*" "*A bas Marie!*" (who was peculiarly unpopular, from the false report that he had called the *ouvriers* slaves) were to be heard, mixed with cries of "*Vive la République rouge!*" and "*Vive Barbes!*"

The aspect of Paris, too, in the late contest differed much from what it was in February. In February the fighting was, as already mentioned, in the richer districts, while the Faubourg St. Antoine and the other portions of the capital

occupied by the labouring classes were perfectly quiet, and apparently indifferent as to the result. The Quartier Latin and the Faubourg St. Marceau were also quiet on that occasion. On the late occasion the fighting was entirely in the Faubourg St. Antoine, the Faubourg St. Michel, the Faubourg St. Marceau, and the Quartier St. Jacques, or, in other words, the poorest districts of the capital. The Rue de la Harpe, the Rue St. Jacques, and the innumerable and close streets in the same neighbourhood, were from the beginning of the fight barricaded in every direction, and defied the 60,000 troops of the line and the numerous National Guard of Paris for several hours.

The insurgents' plan of operations displayed great strategic skill and correct judgment, and they fought with the ferocity of wild beasts rather than with the courage of men. The insurrection extended on the right bank from the Faubourg Poissonnière to the Seine, embracing thus the whole Faubourg St. Antoine; on the left bank it occupied the Faubourg St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower part of the Quartier St. Jacques; these two positions were connected by the occupation of many points, such as the church of St. Jervais, a part of the Quartier du Temple, the approaches of Notre Dame, and the Pont St. Michel.

The church of St. Severin served as head-quarters, and the Faubourg St. Antoine as a magazine. This plan was ingeniously conceived, for the insurgents were thus masters of an immense semicircle which formed nearly one-half of Paris. In case of check, the nature of the houses and the narrow streets created difficulties almost insurmountable to the troops, and afforded certain chances to the insurgents of retreat: in case of success, it was easy for the insurgents, by advancing a little, to occupy the important lines of the quays and Boulevards, and they could surround by degrees the Hôtel de Ville, which would have been thus in their power, and once masters of that and the prefecture, they could have established their government.

This plan shows why it was necessary to make so severe a fight at the Pont St. Michel, at the Pont de l'Hôtel-Dieu, and the Pont which leads from the Rue Plancher-Miray to the Quai aux Fleurs. It was because the taking these places divided the insurgent forces. It affords a clue, also, to the bloody determination with which the insurgents defended the position of St. Severin, which served them for head-quarters, and that of St. Gervais, which directly menaced the Hôtel de Ville.

The measures taken by the authorities cost a great number of lives; but that sad result was inevitable, from the savage energy with which the insurgents defended themselves.

The aspect of the Boulevards, and the neighbourhood of that classic ground of revolutionary barricades the Portes St. Martin and St. Denis, on Friday afternoon at one o'clock, is thus described by an eye-witness:—"I found the shops in the whole line of the Boulevards all closed, the streets crowded with people anxious to know what was doing, the drums under the escort of strong pickets beating to arms, and strong bodies of National Guards gathering on the Place de la Bourse, the Boulevards, and the *mairie* of the 2d arrondissement. On approaching the neighbourhood of the Porte St. Denis, I was surprised not to see a single soldier or National Guard, but, on the other hand, I was equally surprised to find several thousands of the conspirators in possession of the whole of the district, and already strongly entrenched in barricades of the most formidable description. Across the boulevard, and quite close to the Porte St. Denis, was an immense barricade, formed of four or five omnibuses, several carriages, a huge waggon, and paving-stones taken from the streets, which were turned up for a considerable distance on both sides. A little beyond the Rue St. Denis was another barricade, fully as formidable as the first, and composed of pretty much the same miscellaneous materials; and still further on towards the Porte St. Martin was a third barricade, not quite so large as the first, but still sufficient to be a powerful defence against a *coup de main*. The end of the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis was also closed up with a huge barricade, which prevented the approach of troops from the outskirts. The Rue St. Denis, the Rue Villeneuve Bourbon, the Rue de Cléry, and the other streets abutting on the spot in possession of the conspirators, were similarly defended, and thousands of *gamins* were industriously working with pikes and spades tearing up the streets and adding to the defences.

"The barricades were defended by some hundreds of the people in *blouses*, of whom many were not armed, or at least did not show their arms. They had a great number of tricoloured flags stuck upon the top of the barricades, with the words "*Ateliers Nationaux*" inscribed upon them, and some other words which I could not distinguish. The Porte St. Denis, which was in the hands of the conspirators, was decorated with a black flag, and on the top of it were arranged heaps of paving-stones, apparently for the purpose of being hurled upon the heads of those who might attack it. The whole scene was a very curious and busy one. Every one seemed bent on completing the defences, and there was no appearance of alarm, anger, or any excitement, beyond that of their anxiety to complete their work."

"While this was going on, the alarm was suddenly given of the approach of the military. In the distant part of all the streets abutting upon the Porte St. Denis, dense columns of troops were to be seen advancing. There was a sudden movement among the conspirators, a few of whom took to their heels, but the greater part of whom remained at their places. At the same moment a strong column of infantry of the line and of the Second Legion of the National Guard were to be seen approaching from the direction of the Boulevard Poissonnière. It then became evident that the whole place was surrounded, and that the barricades were about to be attacked. I had just time to get into the Rue Villeneuve Bourbon when the attack commenced. The firing began on the side of the conspirators, who discharged several rounds. The National Guard returned the fire with spirit, and a continued and sharp firing was kept up on both sides for about half-an-hour. In the street in which I was (Rue Bourbon Villeneuve) a body of the fifth legion of the National Guard charged, and the spectators, who, like myself, were drawn there by curiosity, finding themselves between the fire from the troops and the fire from the conspirators, were glad to escape into the *portes-cochères*, which the *concierges* considerably opened. In something less than half an hour the whole was over, and the barricades were taken. I am quite unable to say how many were killed and wounded, but the number must be considerable. Several fell at the very first discharge made by the troops of the line from the Boulevard Poissonnière, and a good deal of mischief must have been done. It would be a mistake to suppose that the conspirators are merely persons belonging to the *ateliers nationaux*. There were a considerable number of shots fired at the National Guards from the windows of the houses all round. I saw several of the troops wounded, and I hear that some have been killed. The same thing happened in other places."

"Along with the troops the line who made the attack on the barricades from the Boulevard Poissonnière, there was a battery of artillery, which fired several rounds of grape. Besides what fell within my own view, there was a good deal of fighting in the neighbouring streets. In the Rue de l'Echequier a barricade was attacked by the National Guard, and several of the defenders fell; there was also a good deal of fighting. In other parts of the town similar scenes occurred. At the Palais de Justice two barricades were erected, which were carried by the Garde Republicaine after some hard fighting. At the Pantheon there was also some severe fighting."

A Paris paper thus describes the commencement of the hostilities:—"The first act of hostility was an attempt by the insurgents to disarm the post of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, against which some shots were fired; but the fire was returned by the Guard, and the assailants, many of whom were boys, fled in confusion. Up to nearly twelve o'clock the insurgents were entirely masters of all the barricades which they had erected, for neither National Guards, nor Gardes Mobiles, nor troops of the line had yet made their appearance. At about twelve, some detachments of National Guards arrived by the Rue St. Martin. They were received with shots from the barricades, and returned the fire. Soon afterwards a feeble detachment of the 2d and 5th legions advanced towards the barricade of the Porte St. Denis. They were also received with a discharge of muskets."

"Out of humanity, most of the National Guards, in returning the fire, pointed their muskets in such a way as not to hit the insurgents, hoping that they might be brought to a parley, but this humane proceeding only rendered the insurgents more furious, and produced another discharge, by which some of the National Guards were killed or wounded. They then fired in earnest, but being very inferior in number to the force of the barricade, they were disarmed, and in this state were again fired upon by some of the rioters from the windows of the houses in which were stationed the leaders, giving signals to their intimated partisans. At this critical moment a large force of National Guards came up, and, making a gallant attack on the barricade, carried it almost immediately. This success was followed by an attack upon the barricade St. Martin. On the appearance of the battalion, the insurgents, taking it for a regiment of the line, and hoping to shake the fidelity of the regular troops, raised a shout of "*Vive la Ligne!*" but on finding their mistake most of them fled. There remained only seven men and two women, who fought desperately. One of the men, who held a flag in his hand, was the first to fire upon the National Guards; his companions followed his example, and the National Guards returned the fire. The man who carried the flag fell dead. One of the females, a young woman neatly dressed, picked up the flag, and, leaping over the barricade, rushed towards the National Guards, uttering language of provocation. Although the fire continued from their side, the National Guards, fearing to injure this female, humanely abstained for some time from returning it, and exhorted her to withdraw. Their exhortations, however, were vain, and at length self-preservation compelled them to fire; and as the woman was in front of the barricade, a shot reached her, and she was killed. The other female then advanced, took the flag, and began to throw stones at the National Guards. The barricade fire had become feeble, but several shots were fired from the sides, and the windows of houses, and the National Guards, in returning the fire, killed the second female. At last only one man remained at the barricade, but he kept up a constant discharge. One of the National Guards left the ranks, sword in hand, and rushing to the barricade turned aside the musket of this man just as he was about to fire again, and took him prisoner. The capture of the barricade did not put an end to the combat. A galling fire was poured upon the National Guards from detached parties of insurgents, and from the windows of the houses of which they had taken forcible possession. The number of killed on this point is estimated at about twenty on both sides. The number of wounded was also considerable."

"Shortly before this time a band of rioters, consisting of about 200 persons, most of whom were armed with muskets, paraded the Rue Beauregard and the neighbouring streets, crying '*Aux armes!*' they are murdering our brothers!" although at that moment no firing had taken place."

"After having traversed several streets, they went to the Porte St. Denis. It appears that they entered a wine-shop, occupied by a man who, in the *émeutes* of the Porte St. Denis, is the known receiver of the *émeutiers*. The *rappel* was now beaten in the neighbouring streets. The drums were escorted as usual. A small body of the National Guard, composed of about thirty men, accompa-

nied four drums; when within sight of the barricade, they advanced with arms reversed, in sign of having no intention to fire, and crying out that they would not fire. When within a few paces of the barricade, they were met by a fire from behind it. At the same moment a discharge was made on them in flank from neighbouring houses, which had been forcibly taken possession of by the insurgents: ten National Guards here fell victims to their loyalty; their comrades retreated. Hearing this firing, about 100 National Guards advanced to take part in the fight. They advanced bravely, but in disorder, on the barricade. They were received by a well-sustained fire, but they fired against men sheltered by the barricade and within the houses, and they received the fire of their adversaries unprotected. Neither were they sufficiently numerous to succeed in their enterprise. The *émeutiers*, finding their superiority and force, made a *sorsite* to the number of 300 or 400 on the National Guard, who being thus taken between two fires, had not time to form into rank, and they were obliged to disperse. But at the same moment a battalion of the second legion of the National Guard arrived in good order. They had no orders, but the dead bodies of their comrades were before them, and the fire of the insurgents continued. They took a decided course. Deploying by ranks, and presenting themselves to the fire of their adversaries, they fired in platoons. They soon thinned the ranks of the insurgents who guarded the barricades. Many of the National Guards were killed or dangerously wounded."

"A strong detachment of infantry came to support them. The action on the part of the assailants became energetic, and soon the National Guards and the soldiers of the line carried the barricades at the point of the bayonet, entered the houses that had been occupied by the *émeutiers*, and drove out the insurgents."

"At this time large forces arrived. A strong column under the command of General Lamoricière came by the Boulevards by forced march. It was composed of a battalion of the 14th of the line, of the Garde Mobile, and a squadron of lancers. The struggle was ended, but it cost dear; about 15 dead of the National Guard were carried away."

"Another report says, that the first movement of the insurgents took place at the Bastille as early as nine o'clock. From thence this assemblage, consisting of about 600 or 700, marched on the Boulevards to the Porte St. Martin and the Porte St. Denis, crying, '*A bas l'Assemblée Nationale!*' '*A bas Lamartine!*' '*A bas Ledru-Rollin!*' '*A bas Marie!*' '*Vive la République Démocratique et Sociale!*'"

A terrible combat took place between three and four o'clock in the Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, between the Rue Bellefond and the Rue Lafayette, where strong barricades had been raised. In this place the insurgents were very numerous, and had placed themselves under the command of a person dressed as an officer of the National Guard. They were attacked by the 7th legion of the Garde Mobile, and the 7th Light Infantry, and a numerous party of the National Guard. The insurgents having been called upon, without effect, to surrender, the engagement commenced and lasted twenty minutes. To the platoons of the infantry the rioters responded with a sharp fire, not only from the barricades, but from the neighbouring streets. At length the barricades were taken, but not until the troops had sustained a severe loss. The commanding officer of the National Guard (M. Thayer) was mortally wounded, and a great many men and officers of the Garde Mobile and regular army were killed. The following account is from *Galignani's Messenger*:—

"By four o'clock, the National Guards, the Garde Mobile, and the troops of the line succeeded in completely clearing the Boulevards from the Porte St. Martin, and in driving the insurgents towards the Bastille. Meanwhile the beating of the *generale* continued. Barricades continued to be formed in the Faubourgs St. Denis and St. Martin, and a battalion of the Mobile, and a regiment of the line, in the ranks of which were several National Guards, went to take possession of them. At the Barrière Rochechouart a barricade was gallantly carried by the Garde Mobile and the troops of the line. In the ranks of the National Guards, at various points, there were a great number of workmen not in uniform. At half-past two o'clock the Rue St. Jacques was barricaded. At the little bridge of the Hôtel Dieu there was a sharp fusillade, and several soldiers of the line were killed."

"The insurgents still held their ground at three o'clock; but their defence began to be disorganised, whilst the troops continued to display great courage. A general officer, accompanied by a numerous staff, among whom was a representative of the people, galloped up the Boulevard des Italiens, followed by a squadron of dragoons. At the Rue Michodière several horses fell, owing to the pavement being torn up; but only half-a-dozen soldiers were thrown, and not one, it is believed, was seriously hurt. At about half-past three o'clock orders were given to all the troops near the National Assembly to charge their arms, and the post of the bridge of La Concorde was strengthened."

"By four o'clock the National Guards of the *banlieue* were summoned, and those of Bercy had arrived."

"At five o'clock the firing continued in several places, and was very strong in the Quartier St. Jacques, and the Rue St. Jean, in the Faubourg St. Martin. A very heavy rain which fell between four and five o'clock drove a great many of the curious from the street. About five o'clock the members of the Executive Government, accompanied by M. Caussidière and some representatives, went up the Boulevards. The insurgents were driven from the Place de la Sorbonne."

"At six o'clock several batteries of artillery went towards the Faubourg Saint Antoine, it being stated that a new action had broken out. About this time M. Clement Thomas, who, although he had given in his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, had thought it his duty, in such grave circumstances, no successor being appointed, to take the command, was wounded in an attack, by two balls in the thigh, and carried to the Tuileries for surgical assistance."

"The battle continued to rage throughout the afternoon at various points. At the Hôtel de Ville nothing in the shape of a collision had taken place. The Place was occupied by a large body of troops and strong bodies of the National Guards, placed *en echelon* in all the streets leading to it, so that any attempt to raise barricades would have been immediately prevented. The National Guard, who in the early part of the forenoon had but very slowly turned out at the beat of the *generale*, had somewhat later begun to assemble in considerable force, and in that quarter had mustered in very large numbers, and appeared to be animated by the most determined spirit. In the Rue St. Antoine, opposite the church of St. Paul, a barricade had been erected, but it was carried by the National Guards at the point of the bayonet. Several arrests were made of persons uttering seditious cries, and one workman, carrying a flag belonging to the *ateliers nationaux*, was stopped by the National Guards, and his flag taken from him. At the Palais de Justice two barricades were formed, which were attacked by the National Guards, and taken at the point of the bayonet. A great number of the defenders of those barricades were made prisoners."

"Partial conflicts took place along the quays. The people endeavoured to disarm some soldiers, and fired on the officers."

"About six o'clock tranquillity in some sort appeared to be restored on the right bank of the river, but the fight still continued between the insurgents, entrenched on the left bank, and the defenders of order."

"The fusillade continued on the Place du Panthéon, but especially in the Rue St. Jacques, where a high barricade had been erected at the Rue des Grès. A great number of the insurgents had sought refuge in the houses now building in the Rue Neuve Soufflot, from whence they were driven by the National Guards."

"The National Guards received orders, on their entrance in the Rue St. Jacques, to level their muskets at the windows, and to fire upon all persons who should appear at them. Meanwhile the insurgents, who had abandoned the Rue Neuve Soufflot, had gone to St. Etienne du Mont, and had caused the tocsin to be tolled. The barricade of the Rue St. Jacques was carried by the line and the Mobile Guard, whose conduct was most praiseworthy."

"In the Rues des Mathurins, St. Jacques, and des Poirées, barricades had been erected by the insurgents. M. Arago immediately sent artillery on to that point, and a warm fusillade took place. The barricades were demolished by cannon. A captain of the 7th light infantry was killed on a barricade, and the company under his command suffered greatly."

"Another barricade was erected at the bottom of the Rue de la Harpe, at the corner of the Rue St. Séverin. It was there the death of M. Masson, the *chef* of the 4th battalion, took place. He had ascended the barricade in order to prevail upon the rioters to withdraw. Scarcely had he finished speaking, when he fell, struck by five bullets, as well as two soldiers of the line who were near him."

"M. Arago, member of the Executive, made every effort to prevent a collision. All the troops and the National Guards of the 11th showed the greatest intrepidity and the most admirable devotedness."

"An hospital was established in the Rue Soufflot, and another in the Rue de la Harpe. The services of the Val-de-Grace were most meritorious; they were everywhere tending the wounded."

"At six o'clock M. Arago went to the strongest barricade, that of the Place Cambrai. But there, less fortunate than before, he could not succeed. The attack began. The artillery commenced playing on the barricade, but it resisted, and was taken and retaken several times. The fight was equally severe in other quarters. The barricades on the Pont Neuf were destroyed by the National Guard; and at five o'clock the two ends of the Pont Neuf were occupied by detachments of the 4th Legion and the 11th, having the pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique at their head."

"At nine o'clock in the evening the conflict in the Quartier St. Jacques was still terrible, the approaches to the Pont St. Michel and the Petit Pont being at that time strongly barricaded. The insurgents were established on the left bank, where they kept up a brisk fire, to which the National Guard and the troops replied with energy. Many discharges of cannon were made at this point. The staff was established at the Hôtel de Ville, from whence the operations against the barricades in the Faubourg St. Antoine and the Quartier St. Jacques and the Quartier St. Marceau were directed. The artillery was placed on the Pont Notre Dame. The cannonade from this point on the Rue de la Cité and the Rue St. Jacques appeared to do much damage to the barricades in those directions."

"General François was wounded in leading an attack on this side. From the Rue Dauphine towards the faubourg, there was nothing but barricades and troops without number. In the Faubourg St. Antoine, towards the evening, the insurgents went to the small barracks of the Rue de Montreuil, where there were about thirty of the Garde Mobile, and forced them to march with them. A cannonade was made in the Rue St. Maur."

"From the Boulevard across the Place des Vosges, and joining the centre of the Rue Rambuteau, the city was tranquil. The quays to the right bank and the Boulevards were free. The Louvre, Carrousel, and the garden of the Tuileries were occupied by troops, as well as all the approaches to the Assembly. The Faubourg St. Germain was tranquil, but no one was allowed to approach nearer the Luxembourg than the Carrefour Bussy."

"Shortly after ten o'clock the firing had ceased on all points, and the combatants on both sides occupied the ground they had taken during the day; the troops bivouacking in the open air."

"During the day the authorities had been most active in taking the requisite

measures to meet the extreme gravity of the state of affairs. In the course of the morning the Executive Government met at the Palace of the Luxembourg. The President of the National Assembly joined them soon after ten o'clock, and it was at once arranged that the Minister of War, General Cavaignac, should be invested *d'urgence* with the chief command of all the troops of the line and other military force in the department of the Seine. He at once accepted, but on condition that he should be allowed to take all the steps of a military nature which he thought proper, without interference on the part of the civil power. The following order of the day was accordingly posted on the walls:—

"By order of the President of the National Assembly and the Executive Government, General Cavaignac, Minister of War, will take the command of all the troops, National Guards, and Garde Mobile. Unity of command and obedience therein will be strength, as therein is right.

"The President of the Assembly, M. SENARD.
"The members of the Executive Government,
"ARAGO, GARNIER-PAGES, LAMARTINE, LEDRU-ROLLIN."

"M. Bonjean and M. Bixio, on learning at the Assembly the disorder in Paris, said that the members of the Assembly should be the first to expose themselves to the fire. 'Our place (said M. Bixio) is at the head of the National Guard, to stop, if possible, the effusion of blood;' and borrowing the scarf of one of the members, he immediately left the Chamber to carry out his declaration. M. Bixio was only too true to his glorious aspirations; he was shot in the breast, and it was feared mortally wounded. M. Clement Thomas received a ball in the thigh. General Bedeau was wounded in the left thigh. M. Dornés, a representative, and editor of the *National*, who accompanied General Cavaignac, was also wounded. M. Pierre Bonaparte, son of Lucien, had his horse wounded by a ball by the side of M. de Lamartine. During the greater part of the day Lamartine accompanied General Cavaignac to all the scenes of contest.
"A foundry of balls was established on the Place Cambrai."

The following absurd and lying proclamation, which shows in a strong light

Boulevard. About midnight these troops drew up for the night along the sides of the street: the cavalry dismounted and bivouacked on the footways. Towards the approach of early dawn, the soldiers, who had been on duty from a very early hour, completely overcome with fatigue, were to be seen, extended everywhere on the footpath sleeping, having their helmets and swords laid beside them. Some tended the horses, who in thousands occupied the carriage road. This state of things continued until three o'clock, when the trumpets and drums again sounded, the cavalry and artillery mounted, and in fantry formed, and marched off to another scene, to commence the battle of Saturday.

SATURDAY.
In the course of half an hour discharges of cannon and musketry began to be heard.



CARRYING THE WOUNDED.

the low state of political morality among public men in France, was issued by the Mayor of Paris in the afternoon. No man knew better than M. Marrast that he was uttering a falsehood in attributing the insurrection to the machinations of foreigners; but he believed it necessary to assign some cause for the frightful catastrophe resulting from the incompetency and folly of the men who have endeavoured to administer the affairs of the country since the Revolution of February. M. Flocon, too, the Minister of Commerce, and M. Garnier Pages, one of the Executive Commission, were not ashamed to proclaim the same fallacy in the National Assembly:—

"PARIS, June 23, Three p.m.
"CITIZEN MAYOR.—You have been a witness from the morning of the efforts made by a number of disturbers to cast the greatest alarm into the midst of the people. The enemies of the republic assume all disguises. Foreign agents join them, excite, and pay them. It is not only civil war which they seek to light up amongst us, but it is pillage, it is social disorganisation, it is the ruin of France which they prepare, and it may easily be understood with what views. Paris is the principal seat of these infamous intrigues. Paris shall not become the capital of disorder. Let the National Guard, which is the first guardian of public peace and of property, understand that it is, above all, their interests, credit, and honour which are brought into question. If they desert themselves, it is the whole which they will give up at every hazard—it is property and family which they will leave exposed to the most frightful calamities. The troops of the garrison are under arms, numerous and perfectly well-disposed. Let the National Guards station themselves at their quarters at the sides of the streets; the authorities will do their duty—let the National Guard perform theirs.

"*Salut et fraternité.*"

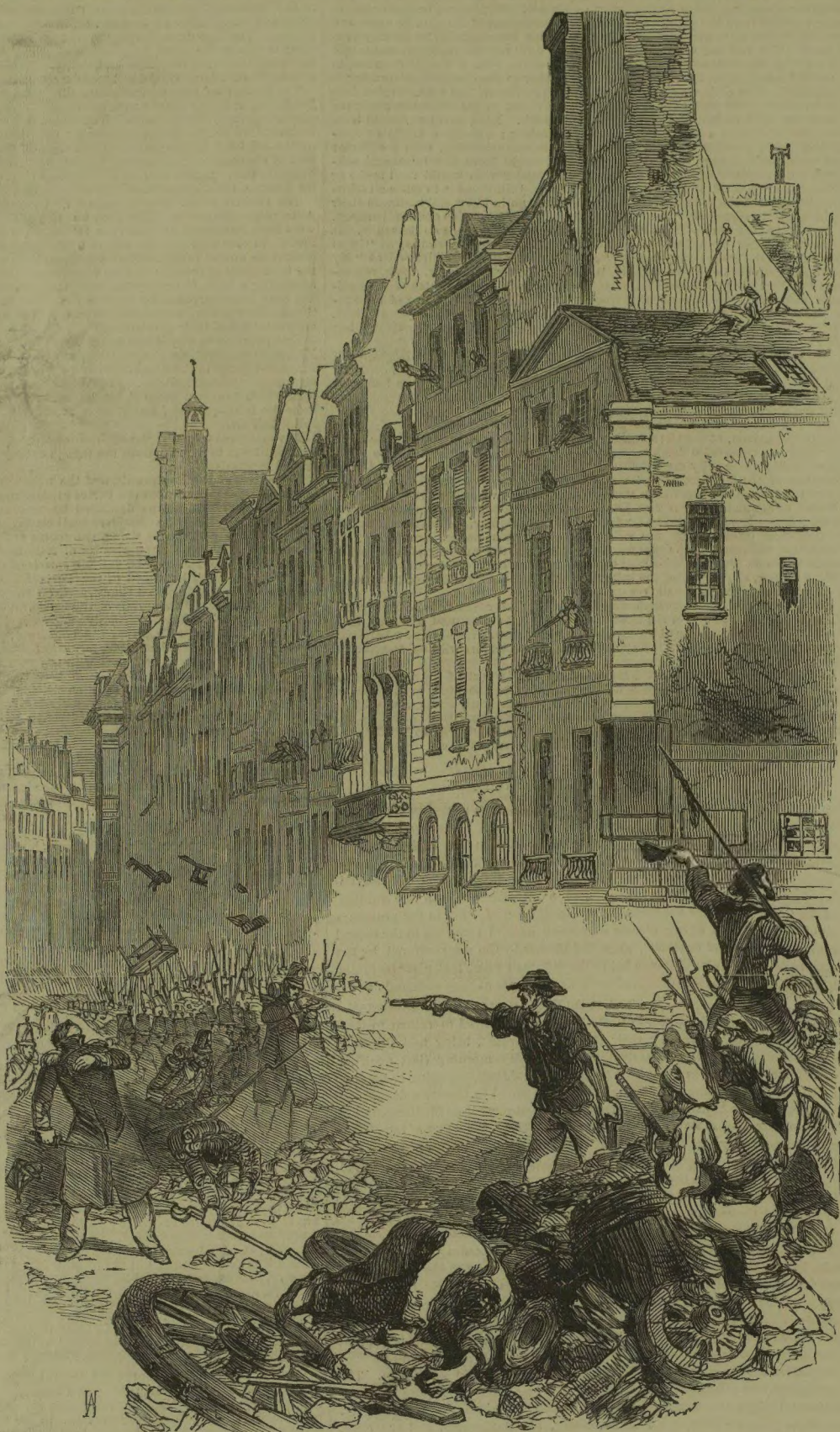
"Representative of the people, Mayor of Paris, A. MARRAST."
The aspect of Paris during the night of Friday was strange and saddening in the extreme. Those who witnessed it, state that none, save those who have been in a battle-field, or in a city attacked by an enemy, can have an adequate idea of it. "After ten o'clock the movement of the troops rapidly increased, and all the signs of an approaching struggle, of the most serious nature, were manifest. The *garde nationale* continued to be beaten in all quarters till midnight. Nothing could exceed the terror that was everywhere spread. Cavalry and artillery passed at full gallop, every moment, along the

Early in the morning the neighbourhood of the National Assembly was strongly occupied. The Place de la Concorde was crowded with cuirassiers, lancers, and artillery.

These troops, with infantry of the line, and the Garde Mobile occupied the Champs Elysées; the bridge opposite, the Chamber, and the quays on both sides, were similarly filled. The gardens and palace of the Tuileries, and the Place Carrousel, were filled with National Guards. The esplanade of the Invalides was occupied in like manner, as well as all the streets debouching from the Palace of the Assembly. From nine till twelve o'clock the Boulevards continued to be patrolled by troops.

Members of the Assembly, in various numbers, also patrolled the principal streets about noon, each escorted by detachments of National Guards. At one o'clock, notice was given by these functionaries and others, that the capital was declared in a state of siege, and all individuals except those in arms as National Guards were ordered to remain in their houses. It was announced at the same time that the Executive Commission had abdicated, and that General Cavaignac was appointed Provisional President of the Republic, with the powers of a dictatorship.

The following are the terms of the decree by which the National Assembly declared Paris in a state of siege:—

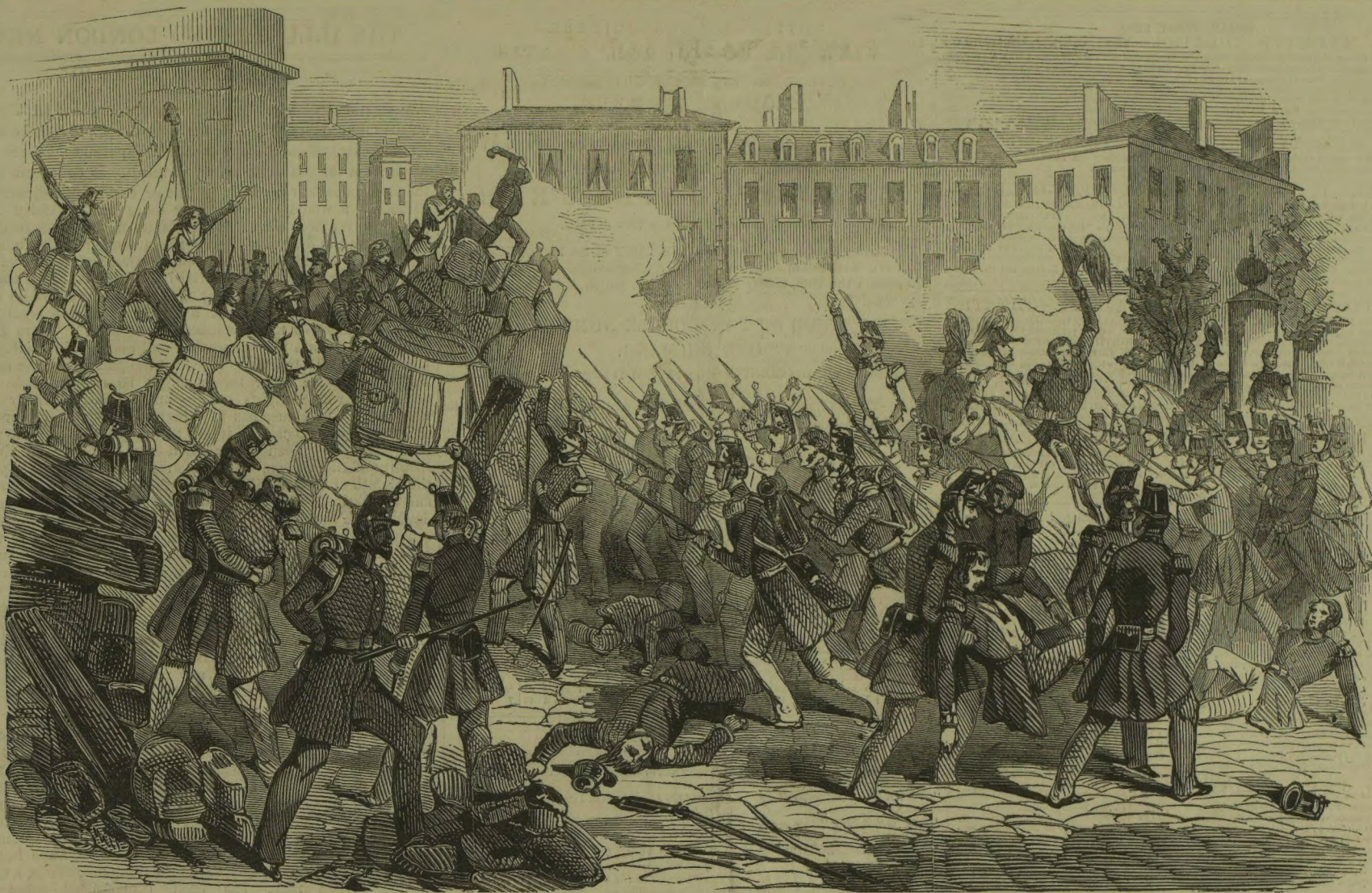


THE CONFLICT IN THE RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.

"Art. 1. The National Assembly remains *en permanence*.
"Art. 2. Paris is in a state of siege.
"Art. 3. All power and authority is delegated to General Cavaignac."
"The National Assembly also voted unanimously a decree, by which the wives and children of the citizens who have fallen or may fall in the defence of order are to be adopted by the country."
After this decree was passed, the Executive Council resigned its powers in the following letter, addressed to the President:—
"Monsieur le Président—The Executive Committee would think it was wanting alike in its duty and its honour if it withdrew before sedition and a public



INTERIOR OF A CHAMBER.—A FAMILY OF INSURGENTS PROTECTING A BARRICADE IN THE RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.



BARRICADE AT THE CORNER OF THE BOULEVARD, RUE MAZAGRAN, NEAR THE PORTE ST. DENIS.

peril. It withdraws only on a vote of the Assembly. In remitting to it the power with which it invested us, we return to the ranks of the National Assembly, to devote ourselves with you to the common danger, and to the safety of the Republic.

"LAMARTINE, ARAGO, LEDRU ROLLIN, GARNIER-PAGES,
MARIE, the Members of the Executive Committee.
"PAGNERRE, Secretary."

"24th June.

The extreme left was strongly opposed to this proposition, and a number protested against Paris being declared in a state of siege. General Perrot was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of Paris.

Although the fight was resumed in various quarters at daybreak on Saturday morning, the severest struggle took place in the districts of the Cité and St. Jacques. From one o'clock A.M. until four o'clock P.M., the fusillade and cannonade continued incessantly. The insurgents had three pieces of cannon. Three were taken. About nine the insurgents, who were surrounded on almost all points, succeeded in forcing a passage by means of their artillery. About ten o'clock this column was in the quarter of the Halle, where a bloody encounter took place. At the same hour the insurgents of the Faubourg St. Antoine were marching to operate in junction with the column of St. Jacques, and an armistice until eleven o'clock was proposed by General Cavaignac, who declared that after that hour the most energetic terms would be adopted.

"The insurgents refused to surrender, and the combat was resumed. Shot and shell were used against the insurgents, the centre of whose operations was at the church of St. Severin. The battle raged without cessation the whole day in this quarter, and thousands, it was computed, fell on both sides.

"At half-past three P.M. the insurgents were driven to the Pantheon and there surrounded; they fought desperately and with a courage which would be admirable if devoted to a just cause; and at five o'clock the Pantheon was recovered from them after three hundred discharges of cannon.

"The conduct of the Garde Mobile during this fearful struggle was most heroic, and they were well supported by the National Guards.

"During the engagement on this (the left) side of the Seine a dreadful act of butchery was committed about one o'clock by the insurgents at one of the barricades in the Faubourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the Garde Mobile prisoners, and held them apart without injury. Hearing, however, that the troops of the line were coming down in force, they determined to abandon the barricade, but at the same time they came to another terrible determination. They forthwith carried out execution—they cut the throats of the five prisoners! The lifeless bodies of the unfortunate lads, for none of them had exceeded the age of eighteen, were found still warm when the troops of the line and a party of the Garde Mobile came up.

"This act had the effect of exciting the most intense exasperation, and particularly amongst the Garde Mobile. Shortly afterwards 1500 of the insurgents surrendered on the Place du Pantheon. These men were being led across the garden of the Luxembourg, when a large body of the Garde Mobile, who were then guarding the Palace and gardens, being unable to restrain their desire of vengeance for their murdered comrades, sent a volley into the body thus passing, and killed upwards of 100.

"Prisoners were brought in from time to time to the building in which the National Assembly sits. Amongst one batch of twenty-five was a young girl dressed in male attire, who was most active in supplying ammunition to the insurgents, and a republican guard, who had been prominent amongst the insurgents.

"Some conception may be formed of the carnage in the Quartier St. Jacques, when it is mentioned that during fifteen hours the fire never slackened.

"When the assault on the Pantheon was determined upon, the 11th Legion first advanced to the attack, but it was received with such a fire from the colonnade of the Pantheon as to be forced to retire on the Rue St. Jacques. Two hours afterwards the Garde Mobile endeavoured to take the houses in construction which surround it. The fire was most murderous; more than a hundred of the Mobile fell under the balls of the insurgents, who forced them to intrench them-

selves in the Ecole de Droit. It was not till about one o'clock that the troops of the line arrived to the assistance of these brave young fellows, and that they were able in concert to break through the railings of the Pantheon, and gain the interior, where the insurgents had established their head-quarters. But to take the Pantheon was only a quarter of the task; there remained the barricades of the Rue Vieille-Estrapade, Rue Neuve Saint Genéviève, Rue de Fourcy, &c.

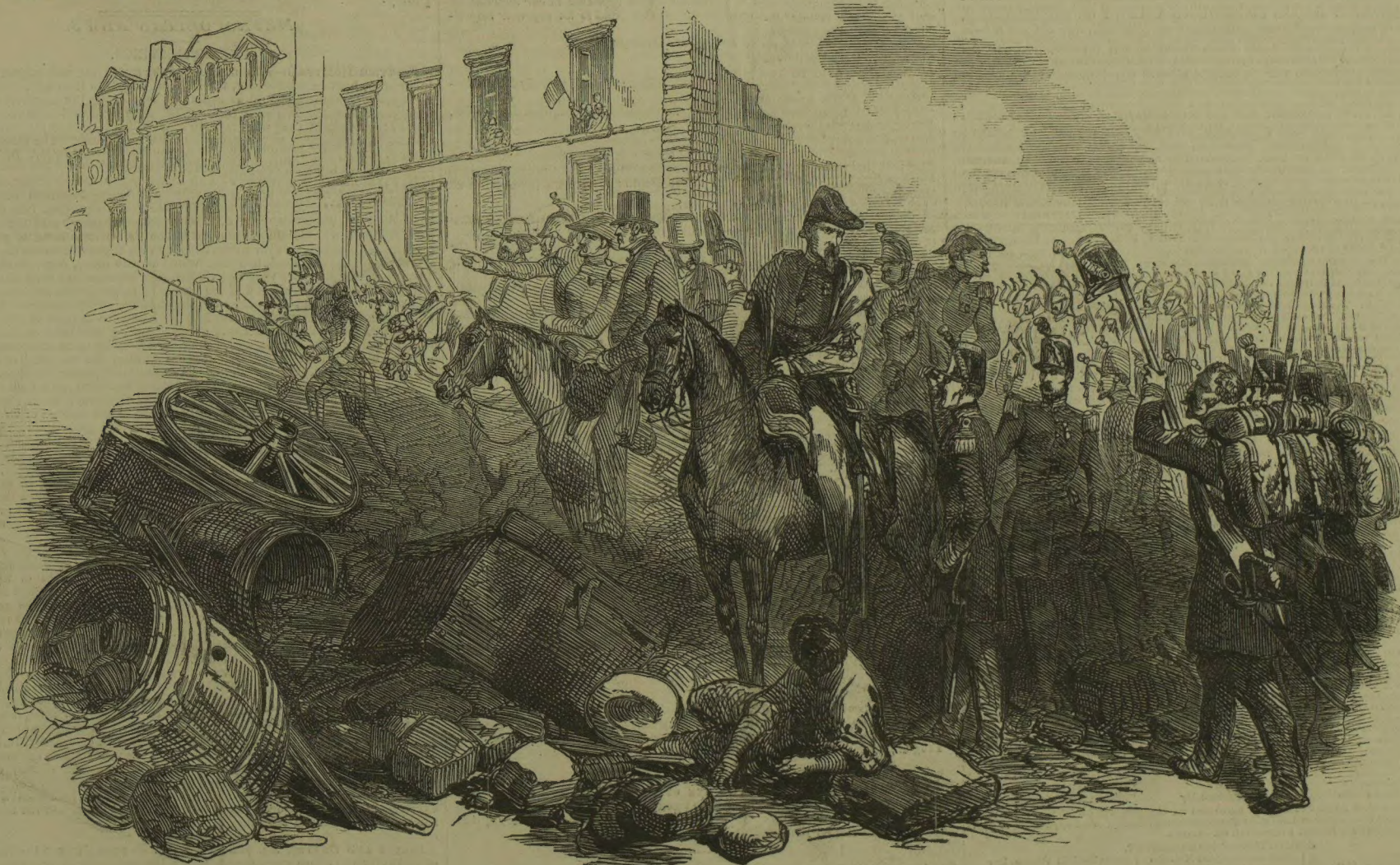
For five hours the artillery continued to be heard; a frightful carnage took place; great losses were suffered on either side; and it was not till four o'clock that the streets were free, and that M. Payer, representative of the Ardennes, whose house had been invaded by the insurgents, was able to get to the Assembly. Along with the horrible scenes which he witnessed during the 12 hours which he was confined to his house, M. Payer related facts which prove that a great many of the insurgents were unfortunate men who had been led away; and if many of them had money in their pockets and excited the rest by every description of false report, the greater number of them were, nevertheless, workmen in despair, borne down by the misery which, for four months, had crushed them. If you demanded of them why they fought, their only reply was, 'Better to die from a ball than from hunger.' Not one of them, on being offered it, would take wine without water; and one of them having slain a Mobile who had wounded him in the hand, he sat down and cried like a child.

Meneurs sought without cessation to excite them, by seeking to distribute strong liquors among them, and repeating to them every kind of false report.

It was also remarked that the Meneurs were almost all habited as bourgeois, or in redingotes, and without arms, never exposing themselves, and always disappearing at the least danger.

When the Pantheon was taken, the troops found that several of their officers, who had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, had been hanged.

In the course of the day (Saturday) the Archbishop of Paris received a wound (Continued on page 426.)



GENERAL CAVAIGNAC, LAMARTINE, CAUSSIDIERE, PIERRE NAPOLEON, AND STAFF.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, July 6th, 1848, on which occasion MDLLE. JENNY LIND will have the honour to appear in one of her favourite Characters, with various entertainments in the Ballet Department, comprising the talents of Mdle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdle. Carolina Rosati, Mdle. Marie Taglioni, Mdle. Corito, &c. The Free List is suspended (the public Press excepted). * * * Pit Tickets may be obtained, as usual, at the Box-office of the Theatre, price 10s 6d each, where applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets are to be made.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. THALBERG has the honour to announce that his CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, JULY 17th 1848.—A Programme of Arrangements will be shortly announced.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. COVENT-GARDEN.—A GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—On THURSDAY next A GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place, on which occasion Bellini's Opera, "IL PURITANI" will be performed for the second time this season, to which will be added the last scene from "LA CENERENTOLA," and other entertainments, full particulars of which will be duly announced.—Admission to the Pit, 8s.; to the new Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.; to the Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s.—The performances will commence at Eight o'clock.—Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes for the Night or Season, to be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open from Eleven till Half-past Five o'clock; and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY.—THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—It is respectfully announced that, by special command of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on MONDAY, JULY 10th, will be presented the First Three Acts of Shakespeare's Historical Play of HENRY THE EIGHTH, which terminate with the Fall of Cardinal Wolsey. After which will be performed (in Three Acts) Colman's Comedy of THE JEALOUS WIFE. Being the Farewell Benefit and Last appearance of Mr. MACREADY previous to his departure for America. The Box-office of the Theatre will be opened on Monday, July 3rd. Prices of Admission.—Second Circle, Boxes, 7s.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Galleries, 2s. and 1s. The Dress Circle is converted into Reserved Places, application for which, as well as for Pit Stalls and Private Boxes, must be made to the Committee, at Mr. Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that HIS BENEFIT will take place at this Theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12th, on which occasion will be presented two entirely new pieces, in which Havel, Sainville, and Grassot will perform, being their last appearances. With other entertainments.—Mr. Mitchell solicits the favour of early applications for Boxes and Stalls.—Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROBERT HOUDIN continues to attract crowded and fashionable audiences at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, to witness his extraordinary and original SOIREE FANTASTIQUE, which he will repeat every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, commencing at Half-past Eight; and in consequence of the great demand for places, he will repeat his MATINEE FANTASTIQUE on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, July 5th.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Fourth Week of Fitzball's new and completely successful Spectacle. First Night of Fitzball's Popular Melodrama of THE TRAVELLERS' ROOM.—MONDAY, July 3, the Entertainment will commence with Fitzball's Spectacle, founded upon Sir Walter Scott's romantic Poem, and entitled MARMION; or, The Battle of Flodden Field. To be followed by the Inimitable Equestrian and Gymnastic Exercises of the Arena. To conclude with, First Time at this Theatre, Fitzball's admired Melodrama of THE TRAVELLERS' ROOM. Box-office open from 11 till 5.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, July 11th, Half-past Three o'clock.—LAST MEETING OF THE SEASON.—Quartets in Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. Execution: Saxton, Delloffe, Hill, and Platt. Pianoforte, Herr Halle. Members will be invited to a trial of New Compositions, and are requested to hold their tickets until the 1st of March, 1849.—JNO. ELLA. Tickets for the 11th July to be had, 10s 6d each, at Cramer's.—Members can introduce visitors on payment at the doors.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—First Exhibition of Important and Novel Experiments in ELECTRICITY, by Isambard Bragg, Esq., illustrating the Phenomena of Thunderstorms and the Cause of Lightning, in a series of Lectures, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Two o'clock, in the Evening of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Nine o'clock. POPULAR LECTURES by Dr. Ryan and Dr. Bachofner. Diorama Effects are exhibited in the new DISSOLVING VIEWS, which, with the CHROMATROPE and MICROSCOPE, are shown on the large disc. Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. New Machinery and Models Described. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

INSTITUTION FOR THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART, Hyde-park-corner.—This Gallery is now OPEN FREE until the close of the season.—Mornings from Ten to Six, Evenings from Seven to Ten.—SATURDAYS EXCEPTED, when the admission will be One Shilling each.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The LAST EXHIBITION this season will take place on WEDNESDAY next, July 5th, and will include FRUIT as well as Plants and Flowers.—Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens (by orders from Fellows), price 5s.; or on the Day of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS, on MONDAY in every week, at SIXPENCE each; on the following days at ONE SHILLING each. Children at SIXPENCE. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform every Saturday at Five o'clock. Admission One Shilling, except on July 22. The new entrance in the Broad-walk is now open.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—GREAT ATTRACTION.—Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.—View of Rome.—Promenade Concerts, Vocal and Instrumental, conducted by Mons. JULIEN, whose splendid Band of Solo Performers includes Messrs. Baker, Barret, Bannam, George and Vivott Collins, Cluff, Colvart, Koenig, Lazarus, Richardson, Sonnenberg, &c.—Two Solos each Evening.—Mdle. LOVARNY and Miss HULBERT will sing three Songs and a Duett during the Concert.—Also to be seen during the day, the Extensive Manager's—Shakespeare's—The Magic Bridge—Chinese Pagoda—and other novelties; concluding with a magnificent Display of Fireworks, representing the Gironde, during the Holy Week, at Rome. Admission, as usual, being 1s. Doors open at Ten A.M. Feeding the Animals, at Five. Julien's Concert, Quarter past Six. Fireworks, Half-past Nine. N.B.—The Solos are varied each evening.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—Unprecedented Success.—The most brilliant assemblages of rank and fashion have honoured the Gardens to witness the unparalleled PERFORMANCES of JUBA, immortalised by Boz in his "American Notes," and of PELL, the celebrated Bone Player, and his corps of Ethiopian Serenaders. Grand Equestrian Entertainment. Engagement of Mr. T. BARRY, the popular Clown. Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Colossal View of Constantinople. Brilliant Illuminations and Fireworks.—Admission 2s. 6d. Doors open at Eight o'clock.—On Monday and Tuesday, July 3 and 4, a Day and Night Bazaar, under the Patronage of the Queen Dowager, for the Benefit of the Butchers' Charitable Institution.—On Monday, July 10, a Brilliant Fete at Fresco, in aid of the Society for Distressed Needlewomen.—On Monday and Tuesday, July 17 and 19, Licensed Victuallers' Asylum Fancy Fair.

CREMORNE AQUATIC TOURNAMENT on the THAMES, and magnificent Water Pageant.—MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 3rd and 4th.—In consequence of the extraordinary success attendant on the first series of Aquatic Tournaments at Cremorne, the Lessees have the honour to announce that the next Aquatic Entertainment will take place at five o'clock on the days above named, in front of the Grand River Esplanade, on a scale of extended splendour, eclipsing anything of the kind ever attempted in this country, and in which will be introduced several novelties of a most attractive character. In order to give due effect to this peculiar entertainment, arrangements have been made with first-rate wrestlers from Devon, &c., and with military men for the Broadsword Exercise, Tilting with the Lance, &c., Diving at the Buoy, Walking the Occulting Pole, Swimming Matches, and other feats of nautical Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Laurent's Band of Fifty Performers. Casino d'Ete. New Ballet d'Action, "Telamachus in the Isle of Calypso," with pyrotechnic and hydraulic effects. Magnificent Firework Temple. Grand Pyrotechnic Tableau by the Chevalier Mottram. Brilliant Illuminations, &c.—In rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, an entirely new and magnificent Ballet, in 3 Acts, by M. B. Cremorne, to be reached from all parts of town by omnibuses, 3d. and 6d.; by steamboat, 2d. and 3d.; and the Proprietor has made arrangements with the Iron and Citizen Steamboat Companies for illuminated boats after the entertainments to London-bridge and the intermediate stations, &c. &c.

THE NEW WOOL PIECE.—Nature reflected in variegated Wool.—HALL'S GERMAN WOOL MODEL LANDSCAPE is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Dusk, at 469, New Oxford-street, Aldgate, and entirely new and entirely new mode of employing the German Wool has been seen with surprise and delight by thousands of persons of cultivated taste, and is daily complimented as a really elegant and highly-finished artistic production, opening quite a new field for the display and interest with the German Wool. The model is nine feet in length. The season, "Midsummer." The press, including the "Times," has spoken most strongly in commendation of this new Model Landscape. Some of Miss Linwood's intimate acquaintances have said that had Miss Linwood been living, she would have been much gratified to have seen this "perfect reflection of nature" with German Wool.

SPITALFIELDS BALL.—A GRAND FANCY and FULL DRESS BALL will take place on FRIDAY, JULY 7th, 1848, at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the advancement of the SPITAL-FIELDS SCHOOL OF DESIGN. The Committee of Management have the gratification to state that the above Grand Entertainment will take place under the immediate patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of GLOUCESTER,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT,
And the following Ladies Patronesses:
Duchess of Norfolk
Duchess of Somerset
Duchess of Richmond
Duchess of Devon
Duchess of Beaufort
Duchess of Bedford
Duchess of Marlborough
Duchess of Montrose
Duchess of Cumberland
Duchess of Leinster
Duchess of Sutherland
Marchioness of Abercorn
Marchioness of Downshire
Dowager Marchioness of Downshire
Marchioness of Drogheda
Marchioness of Ely
Marchioness of Londonderry
Marchioness of Albury
Marchioness of Clanricarde
Marchioness of Westminister
Marchioness of Kildare
Lady G. Courtenay
Countess of Chesterfield
Countess of Jersey
Countess of Devon
Countess of Kinnoull
Countess of Dartmouth
Countess of Tankerville
Countess of Hardwicke
Countess of Malmesbury
Countess of Suffolk
Countess of Clancunnam
Countess of Kenmare
Countess Craven
Countess of Wiltton
Countess Grey
Countess of Bessborough
Countess of Morley
Countess of Eldon
Countess Howe
Countess of Lichfield
Countess Granville
Lady C. Egleton
Lady M. Alford
Viscountess Sydney
Viscountess Palmerston
Viscountess Dungannon
Viscountess Beresford
Viscountess Combermere
Viscountess Canning
Viscountess Mahon
Lady Ashley
Viscountess Jocelyn
Viscountess Sefton
Lady Mary Stanley
Lady L. Moncrieff
Lady S. Chomondley
Lady G. Sandford
Lady C. Duncombe
Lady A. G. Hallyburton
Lady M. Hill
Lady A. Paget
Lady Ernest Bruce
Lady Robert Grosvenor
Lady Willoughby de Eresby
Lady Southampton
Lady Carrington
Lady Rokely
Lady Warncliffe
Lady Feversham
Lady Cowley
Lady Stanley
Lady Stratheden
The Hon Mrs Cadogan
The Hon Mrs Heathcote
The Hon Mrs Ferguson, of
Bifour
Lady Foulis
Lady Dymoke
Lady Clay
The Lady Mayores
The Baroness Lionel de Rothschild
Lady Cowley
Mrs Sheriff Cubitt
Mrs Sheriff Hill
Mrs Mathieson

TICKETS FOR THE BALL can only be purchased on the presentation of Vouchers; these may be obtained from either of the Ladies Patronesses individually, or on application to their Committee, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm
Spencer Horsey, Esq.
The price of the Tickets will remain at 1s. 1s. until July 1st.

SEPARATORS.—The audience part of the Theatre (including the Private Boxes) will be separated from the Ball-room.—Tickets for Seats and Boxes therein may be obtained on application at the Theatre, or at Mr. Mitchell's Library, Old Bond-street.
The full particulars will be shortly announced.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. VIEW OF EDINBURGH, GRATIS. On SATURDAY, July 8th, 1848, will be published a DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

On the same day will be given the
VIEW OF EDINBURGH;
Printed uniformly with the View of Paris.

This Double Number will also contain a HISTORY of the REVOLUTIONS in EUROPE, to the end of June, 1848, with many Engravings. This Number will also contain the Title, Index, &c., to Vol. XII., and an Historical Key to the View of Edinburgh.

PRICE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER,
ONE SHILLING.
With the VIEW OF EDINBURGH, on a separate large sheet, GRATIS.

N.B.—The two Numbers, as well as the Print, will be stamped to go free to all parts of the country.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.						
SUNDAY, July 2.—Second Sunday after Trinity.	MONDAY, 3.—Dog Days begin. Sun rises at 3h. 51m., and sets at 8h. 16m.	TUESDAY, 4.—Translation of St. Martin.	WEDNESDAY, 5.—Oxford Act, and Cambridge commencement.	THURSDAY, 6.—Old Midsummer Day. The length of the Day is 16h. 20m.	FRIDAY, 7.—Cambridge Term ends. The day has decreased 14m. in length.	SATURDAY, 8.—Oxford Term ends. The Moon enters her first quarter at 9h. 30m. A.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8.						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m 2 46 3 10	h m 3 30 3 50	h m 4 15 4 25	h m 5 53 5 15	h m 6 35 6 0	h m 6 20 6 40	h m 6 40 7 5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. M." Cranborne, Dorset.—The volumes of our Journal commence half-yearly, in January and July.
"J. H. W." Bradford.—We cannot undertake to recommend any Assurance Company.
"Zeta" is thanked; but we prefer an historical digest of the Revolution to any "novel" illustration.
"A Constant Reader," near Holywell.—The large View of Edinburgh will be given next week.
"Catherine" Cork.—A letter of inquiry addressed to the distinguished surgeon, will be the best mode of ascertaining the time for consultation.
"Copernicus," Clonmel.—Opposite the British Museum.
"K. B." is thanked for the Panoramic Sketch of Chester though, we cannot find space for it.
"Blunt."—The Duke of Wellington gave the customary Waterloo Banquet on Monday, June 19; on Saturday, his Grace presided at the Trinity House.
"W. H. B."—Apply to Simmonds and Coles, Cornhill.
"A Subscriber" may have sent to him by post, for six penny postage stamps, the pamphlet on the proposed Church of England Colony of Canterbury, in New Zealand. Address Mr. J. W. Parker, 445, West Strand.
"J. R." Welbeck-street, has corrected the paragraph respecting the new stalls in Durham Cathedral, in our Journal of last week. The carved work was executed in London, by Mr. F. S. Wetherell, a native of Durham, under the direction of Mr. Salvin, architect, Saville-row.
"A Victim" may obtain the information in Harley-street. Dr. J. H. Balfour is Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh.
"Omega," Hastings, should renew his application to the magistrate, taking with him some well-known person who can speak to his identity.
"A Constant Reader," Hephworth-Hall. The collected works of "I. E. L." have not been published in one volume.
"Turk-struck," Bury.—Mr. Youatt's Treatise on the Horse is a sound work.
"A Constant Reader," Norwich.—We do not know the address.
"R. K."—Mr. Macready performed at Leeds on the 22d. He will perform one night in London, (on the 10th,) before his departure for America.
"J. C. C., Liverpool."—Tail's Mercantile Correspondence.
"D. D."—The operation is unquestionably painful, and requires great surgical skill.
"Climacteric" should go by the South-Eastern Railway, Folkestone, and Boulogne.
"Jessy."—Address the Hon. Mr. Ashley, Vice-Chamberlain, &c.
"An Old Subscriber," Nottinghamshire.—Your interest would be but slender.
"R. M. B." Chesterfield.—Black's Picturesque Tour in Scotland. We have not room for the report.
"Rugby."—The announcement of the Rugby speeches did not reach us in time, or it should have appeared.
"W. W. T."—The old Church of Overton has been engraved in our Journal.
"X. O. Y." should apply to a printer for an estimate and to an engraver respecting his invention.
"H. J. P."—The address of Mr. Thomason is Birmingham.
"Felix Puer" had better consult a surgeon.
"Valancourt."—The subject is in hand.
"J. B. B." "A Constant Reader," "O'Neale," "Claude Duval," "Craig Machie."—We have not room.
"Two Subscribers."—Mr. Charles Kean was married to Miss Ellen Tree in Dublin, on Saturday, Jan. 29, 1842.
"M. M."—We do not know the locality of His Royal Highness's death.
"Hubert."—The second husband would not be allowed to assume the first husband's name unless he could show some sufficient reason, such as the inheritance of property by will, or the representation of the latter's family. The expense of a simple change of name is about fifty guineas.
"J. T. T."—We have no particulars of the Tregella arms.
"H. M. C."—The widow of a baronet is allowed by courtesy to retain her title after her subsequent marriage with a plain man.
"C. B."—The price of a Lieutenant's commission in the Life Guards is £1755; the pay 10s. 6d. a day. The answer to the question as to the quarters of the regiments depends on circumstances.
"Norman."—The expense of a sign manual to allow John Smith to bear the additional surname of Broome before his patronymic, and to use the arms of Broome quarterly with those of Smith, would be about one hundred guineas; one-half the amount being the fees on the change of name, and the other the cost of exemplifying the arms of Broome to Mr. Smith. It is assumed that the coats of Broome and Smith are already duly registered in the College of Arms; otherwise the expense would be more considerable. An application at the Herald's Office, Doctors' Commons, will be the regular course.
"A Lady."—If a lady be an only child, or if she have no brother, or if her brothers have died without issue, she is an heiress in heraldry. The possession or non-possession of property has nothing to do with the question.
"A. B." Douvrais.—The clergyman's wife would be simply styled "Mrs."
"An Old Subscriber," Stoke-upon-Trent.—The Bermudas are the nearest of the West India Islands.
"A Correspondent."—Address a letter to Colonel Phipps, Private Secretary to the Prince.
"L. H."—Mr. Harrod is Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.
"Alpha."—See the Map published by the Useful Knowledge Society; and a Map of the Theatre of the War in Italy, just published by Wylde.
"Her Majesty's Ship Victory."—A Navy List may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"A. B." should appeal to the Income-Tax Commissioners: neither incomes are liable (being under £150).
"J. O." Liverpool.—We do not recollect the name.
"J. J., Bath."—See the "Manual of Oil-Painting," published by Bogue, Fleet-street.
"J. G. V., Newcastle."—Generally.
"A Constant Reader."—We prefer "Taylor's Shorthand, improved by Harding."

* * * The unexpected number of Illustrations of the Civil War in Paris has compelled us to defer till next week the following Engravings announced for publication in the present Number:—Mdle. Lind, as Alice; the Bombardment of Prague; Paris Fashions for July; Pictures from the Exhibitions.

NOTICE.—A detailed account of the STATE OF PARIS AFTER THE LATE INSURRECTION, with Engravings, will appear in next week's Double Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It will be written by Mr. ALBERT SMITH, who has gone to Paris for that purpose.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY.—Of this new Establishment, which was opened on Thursday (St. Peter's Day), we shall next week publish two fine Engravings.

THE NEW REVOLUTION IN PARIS.—Next week, we shall resume our Artist's Illustrations of Scenes, Incidents, and Localities of the Recent Fight in Paris.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1848.

A discussion took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday on the failure of members, or the government, to "make a house" on Tuesday, when there was much important business on the paper; but the discussion led to no result. It does seem time that the House should reconsider its rule or custom of adjourning, and so losing a whole day whenever there are not forty members present. We hear continual complaints of the pressure of public affairs, and the difficulty of giving up a single night to independent members of the House for the consideration of topics that are out of the usual routine of ministerial business; but, at the same time, both ministers and independent members do not scruple to throw away a whole night whenever a member who has precedence on the paper happens to be considered a "bore." There are some men in the House whose speeches and motions invariably lead to a count out. They are too much for the patience of the assembly; but surely some other means might be adopted than that of sacrificing whole nights on account of their prolixity or their prolixity. The House has now been in session for four months, and the only real business it has transacted has been to pass the new bill upon "open and advised speaking," or for the better security of the Crown. The Sugar Bill has made little progress; the Health of Towns Bill as little; the Navigation Laws still less; and the Estimates have yet to be voted. All these measures will doubtless be huddled together at the end of the session; and loud complaints will be made, as usual, of the shortness of the time allowed for their proper discussion. It has been often suggested that it would be much better to suspend the sitting for an hour or two whenever the requisite number of members to form a House is not present, than to throw away a whole evening; but, although every one deprecates the evil of the present rule, no one takes the matter in hand with a view to a remedy. The remedy proposed is very simple; and if the House were in earnest in the endeavour to economise its time, it does not seem that there could be any particular difficulty in establishing it.

It appears from the latest accounts from Bohemia, that the Czech or Bohemian conspiracy and insurrection for massacring the Germans in Prague, to which we made allusion in our last, has failed, and that that ancient city is once again in the possession of Count Windischgrätz, the Austrian governor. The city was bombarded from the heights, and speedily yielded. Some of the leading Bohemian nobles have been taken into custody; and vast numbers of the insurgents, taken with arms in their hands, have been summarily executed. The story of the crucifixion of Weiss, a German, by the savage mob, has been contradicted; but it appears to be true that the Countess of Windischgrätz and her son have been killed by the insurgents. The insurrection continues to spread in other parts of Bohemia, and in Hungary it makes still more rapid progress. The Emperor of Austria, who was reported as about to quit his place of refuge at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, is, it is said, to proceed to Pesth, with the view of conciliating the Hungarians. Altogether, the affairs of Central Germany are in much confusion; and the Emperor of Russia, ready for all contingencies, has concentrated very large bodies of troops upon the whole frontier, the movements of which are looked upon with much alarm, both in Prussia and Austria. A report was spread in the early part of the week, and obtained considerable credence, that the Emperor of Russia had actually entered the Prussian territory, in support of the Danes in the embarrassing affair of Schleswig-Holstein; but the statement appears to have been without foundation. The struggle in Schleswig-Holstein does not excite much interest in Europe generally, or at least in London, where the events of Paris absorb the whole attention of the public; but, though comparatively unregarded, that struggle is of the utmost possible danger to the tranquillity of Europe. The Emperor of Russia, however, has hitherto acted with much calmness and prudence. He has every reason to wish the settlement of the Danish question in favour of the rights of Denmark over Schleswig; but he has reasons equally strong for avoiding a war with Germany. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the mighty interests involved, that he will continue his cautious and unaggressive policy.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the guardians and supporters of this institution, held on Wednesday, the Duke of Argyll in the chair, it was resolved—"That a committee should be appointed to consider the propriety of erecting an asylum in connexion with the hospital for the reception of a certain number, or the whole of the pensioners, to reside therein, and to report on that and all other matters necessary to carry the same into effect." The Duke of Argyll, Lord J. Stuart, Mr. James Matheson, M.P.; the Chisholm, Mr. B. B. Collett, M.P.; Captain Lamont, &c., were on the committee.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The ninth annual general meeting of this excellent institution was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday evening; James Harmer, Esq. (the president of the society), in the chair. Mr. E. W. Cole (the secretary) read the committee's annual report, which declared the institution to be in a state of gradual progression, although it was far from receiving that support from the trade to which its merits on the one hand, and their wants on the other, respectively entitle it. The income for the past year was (including a balance in hand) £140 17s. 2d.; £58 1s. of which was received in the shape of subscriptions and donations, and £25 9s. 9d. as interest on stock. The expenditure (which included the purchase of £100 stock, at a cost of £88 11s. 9d.) left a balance in hand of £22 8s. 6d.

PROTECTION OF TRADESMEN.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon at the London Tavern, to consider the necessity of an amendment of the laws having reference to the lending goods on hire, the propriety of appointing a public prosecutor, the lessening of the expenses of prosecutions, and the more efficient punishing of swindlers. The meeting had been called at the suggestion of several influential members of the City of London Trade Protection Society, established in 1776. Mr. Collard presided in the absence of Mr. Alderman Johnson. Resolutions to the following effect were passed:—1. That the law relating to the lending of goods on hire, as at present administered, was unjust and oppressive, affording an undue protection to landlords at the expense of the trader, and exposing the latter to frauds of the grossest character, for which there was no practical redress. 2. That a committee should be appointed to take into consideration the best means of effecting such a change in the law in question as would better protect the rights of the trading community.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.—The quarterly general court of the subscribers to these schools was held on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, at the London Tavern, John Masterman, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The secretary read the report of the committee of management, detailing the progress of the society during the last three months. The report of the auditors stated that the donations during the last quarter amounted to £555 5s. 2d., and the annual subscriptions to £734 19s. 6d., out of which a balance remained of £1240. The amount of stock held by the society was £8000. The reports were adopted, and the meeting then proceeded to the election of 15 children out of the 23 who presented themselves as candidates, thereby increasing the number in the institution (which had only been established one year) to 50.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.—The sixteenth anniversary festival was held on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Sir F. Thesiger, Q.C., M.P., presiding. The Secretary read the annual report of the society's proceedings. The receipts of the year, on account of the general fund, amounted to £1962 2s. 2d.; of that sum, £1313 17s. 6d. had been expended. The capital at the audit in April last amounted to £10,329 2s. 9d., of which £10,128 5s. 6d. had been invested with the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. The addition of the half-yearly interest, due on the 20th of May last, made the total amount of invested capital on that day £10,320 5s. 8d. The total amount of relief granted by the society during the year had been £1357 14s., exceeding the contributions of the members by £132 11s., and the total amount since its institution had been nearly £6400.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24.—The number of births for the above week registered in the metropolitan and suburban districts was 1354, of which 691 were males and 663 females. This number is greater than that of the preceding week by 86. The total deaths were 935 in number. Of these 473 were males, and 462 females. The deaths of the preceding week were 1268 in number. The average weekly deaths for the last five springs has been 943. Thus the deaths last week were less than the average by 8.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Great Yarmouth Freeman's Disfranchisement Bill, and several railway bills.
HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.—This bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

FRANCE.—In answer to a question from Mr. WYLD, as to whether a British ship had very recently landed arms on the coast of France, Lord PALMERSTON replied that nothing of the kind was known to this Government; and the noble Lord took occasion to state that the most cordial understanding existed between the Republican Government of France and the Government of Great Britain.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The House having gone into committee on this question, Mr. BRIGHT moved an amendment to the effect that it is not now expedient to make any alteration in the Sugar Duties Act of 1846.
In the debate that ensued, Mr. GRANTLEY BEKELEY strongly opposed the amendment, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took occasion to show that, owing to the decrease of expenditure in the various public departments, should there be any decrease of revenue caused by the present measure, it would create no difficulty.
On a division, the amendment was lost by a majority of 302 to 36.—Adjourned.

CHELTEMHAM ELECTION.—The two candidates for the representation of this borough were the Hon. Craven T. Berkeley (Liberal), and Mr. Gardener (Conservative). The polling commenced on Thursday last, and at its close the numbers were—

Berkeley	1024
Gardener	848
Majority for Berkeley	176

Mr. Berkeley was accordingly duly elected.

HOSHAM ELECTION.—The nomination rendered necessary by the unseating of Mr. Jervis took place on Wednesday. The candidates, Lord Edward Howard, and Mr. Fitzgerald, having been duly proposed and seconded, addressed the meeting; and the show of hands which was then taken was declared to be in favour of Mr. Fitzgerald, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Lord Edward Howard, which accordingly took place on Thursday. At the close of the poll the numbers were—

Mr. Fitzgerald	182
Lord E. Howard	115
Majority for Fitzgerald	67

Mr. Fitzgerald was accordingly declared duly elected.

THE WEATHER.

The sky for the most part has been covered by cloud throughout the week, and rain has fallen frequently. The times of lowest and highest temperature, which at this season usually occur at about the time of sun-rising, and when the sun has passed the meridian, between two hours and three hours respectively, have taken place very irregularly, the lowest temperature sometimes having occurred at midnight, and the highest at 10h. A.M. and 5h. P.M., or between these times.

The following are a few particulars of each day :—
Thursday, the sky was mostly cloudless till near noon, and overcast after this time; the direction of the wind was E.N.E.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 65°. Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and rain was falling during the evening; the direction of the wind was N.E. at the former part of the day, and it was S.E. at the latter part; the average temperature of the air was 64°. Saturday, the clouds were much broken between the hours of 11h. A.M. and 6h. P.M.; at all other times the sky was overcast; rain was falling frequently during the day; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 61°. Sunday, the sky was overcast all day, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was W., and the average temperature for the day was 60½°. Monday, the sky was overcast, and some rain fell during the morning; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 61½°. Tuesday, the sky was cloudy throughout the day; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature was 61½°. Wednesday, till noon rain was falling occasionally, and the sky was mostly overcast; after noon, the sky was for the most part clear; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 62½°; and that for the week ending this day was 62°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were :—

Thursday, June 23, the highest during the day was 79 deg., and the lowest was 53½ deg.	
Friday, June 24,	72 60
Saturday, June 25,	68½ 58½
Sunday, June 26,	68 54½
Monday, June 27,	69 54½
Tuesday, June 28,	69½ 56
Wednesday, June 29,	69½ 56
Blackheath, Thursday, June 29, 1848.	J. G.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. G. R."—The position of Enigma No. 330 is quite right; but, being one which occurred in play, the useless checks of the Q and R are not estimated. Counting them, mate could not be given under eight moves.
"W. L."—If you set up the men correctly in Enigma No. 329, you will see your mistake. The surprise respecting No. 330 is true.
Solutions by "A Bungay Amateur," "Kewrah," "F. G. R.," "U. A. W. G.," "A Scot," "Amirpapas," "W. R.," "T. E.," "E. M.," "Sopraccita," "M. P.," by "S. J.," "French Citizen," "P. N. W.," "Spero," are correct.
** Several answer to correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

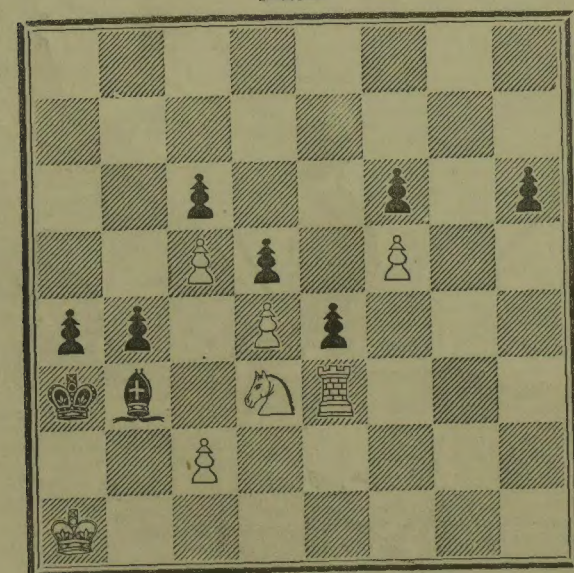
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 231.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her B 4th (ch) K takes Q	3. K to B 5th		Any move
2. Kt to Q Kt 2d (ch) K to Q 5th	4. B to K 3d—Mate		

PROBLEM NO. 232.

This ingenious and difficult stratagem is by Mr. Möllerström, of Copenhagen.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first, gives mate in five moves.

MATCH OF CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

The opening moves of this contest have been employed in developing the forces on either side, there is now every prospect of the combatants coming speedily to blows. The following are the moves made subsequent to those announced in No. 318 of this Journal.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
8. P to Q R 3d	7. P to Q 4th
9. K B to K 2d	K B to Q 3d
Amsterdam to play.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 332.—By Herr EICHSTADT.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 6th	K at Q R 5th	Kt at Q Kt 7th	Kts at K Kt 4th and
Q at her 7th	Q at Q B 7th	Ps at Q R 2d and	K 7th
R at Q B 6th	Rs at K R 3d and 7th	Q Kt 2d	Ps at K B 5th, K
B at K Kt 8th	B at K B 4th		3d, and Q Kt 4th
White to play, and mate in four moves.			

No. 333.—By J. N.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 2d	K at K 5th	Kt at K Kt 2d	
R at K Kt 5th	P at Q 4th	Ps at Q 2d and Q	
B at Q B 5th		Kt 2d	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 334.—By S. H. W.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K Kt 3d	K at Q B 3d	Kts at K 6th and	Kt at K 4th
R at Q Kt 5th	Rs at Q B 8th and	Q Kt 7th	Ps at Q B 5th and
B at Q R 4th	Q Kt 8th	P at Q B 3d	Q R 6th

White playing first, to mate in four moves.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday evening the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, honoured the performance of the concert of the Philharmonic Society with their presence.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen held a Privy Council and Court in Buckingham Palace. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Postmaster-General, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to the Prince. At the Council, the Earl of Besborough (Master of the Queen's Buck-hounds), and Mr. S. March Phillips, were by command of the Queen sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board.

On Wednesday evening, the Queen gave a concert at Buckingham Palace. The company amounted to about 400, and comprised the members of the Royal Family, the foreign Ministers and their ladies, and a large party of the nobility and gentry. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived at half-past nine o'clock, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward, and the Princesses Anne and Amelie of Saxe-Weimar. His Royal Highness Prince Albert received her Majesty in the Sculpture Gallery, and conducted her to the Royal closet, where the Queen received her illustrious visitors—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse. The suite of state saloons were all opened for the reception, and were brilliantly illuminated. The recesses were tastefully filled with groups of rare and beautiful exotics and plants in flower. The general company arrived at half-past nine and ten o'clock, and were ushered up the grand staircase to the picture-gallery. Shortly before ten o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain into the grand saloon, which was fitted up as a music-room. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, &c. The illustrious circle were followed by the general company, and the concert then commenced. M. Costa presided at the pianoforte. Supper was served in the Green Drawing-room.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On the 20th, at All Souls Church, Langham-place, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Edward Colston, Esq., 15th (King's) Hussars, eldest son of the late Edward Francis Colston, Esq., of Jilkins Hall, Oxon, and Roundway Park, Wilts, to Louisa Ruperta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Murray, second son of the late Lord George Murray, brother of the Duke of Athol. Mr. Colston is the present representative of the Colston family, and lineal descendant of the great philanthropist of that name. The fair bride is cousin to the present Duke of Athol, and great-granddaughter to the late Duke, and niece of the Bishop of Rochester, Lady Sarah Murray, the Earl of Ilchester, Sir Robert and Lady Frankland Russell, and the Hon. Miss Murray (Maid of Honour to the Queen); also cousin to the Marchioness Camden, Lord Walsingham, Lady Mordaunt, and to the late much lamented Lady Pakington.

The Marquis of Londonderry, as Colonel of the 2d Life Guards, gave his annual grand entertainment to the officers of that regiment, at Holderness House, on Tuesday evening, on which occasion the noble and gallant marquis's hospitable board was graced with the presence of a distinguished circle of the nobility.

Her Majesty was most graciously pleased to accept, on Saturday last, a copy of Mr. R. Anderson Rüst's new song, entitled "England's Song of Loyalty."

LITERATURE.

HAROLD, THE LAST OF THE SAXON KINGS. By the Author of "Rienzi," "The Last of the Barons," &c. 3 vols. Bentley.

We resume our notice from page 393, with this beautiful picture of EDITH'S LOVE.

"And Edith, though yet in the tenderest flush of beautiful youth, had, under the influence of that sanctifying and scarce earthly affection, perfected her full nature as woman. She had learned so to live in Harold's life, that—less, it seemed, by study than intuition—a knowledge graver than that which belonged to her sex and her time, seemed to fall upon her soul—fall as the sunlight falls on the blossoms, expanding their petals, and brightening the glory of their hues.
"Hitherto, living under the shade of Hilda's dreary creed, Edith, as we have seen, had been rather Christian by name and instinct than acquainted with the doctrines of the Gospel, or penetrated by its faith. But the soul of Harold lifted her own out of the Valley of the Shadow up to the Heavenly Hill. For the character of their love was so pre-eminently Christian, so, by the circumstances that surrounded it—so, by hope and self-denial, elevated out of the empire, not only of the senses, but even of that sentiment which springs from them, and which made the sole refined and poetic element of the heathen's love, that but for Christianity it would have withered and died. It required all the almit of prayer; it needed that patient endurance which comes from the soul's consciousness of immortality; it could not have resisted earth, but from the forts and armies it won from heaven. Thus from Harold might Edith be said to have taken her very soul, and with the soul and through the soul woke the mind from the mists of childhood."

Among the other incidents in this volume are some striking sketches of Caernarvon and Conway, and a stout battle between the Saxons and Welshmen, in which Gryffith the King is well-nigh killed in "the bustle and hurra-balloo." "Still, facing the foe, now chiding now smiting his own men, now rushing alone on the pursuers and halting their onslaught, he gained still un wounded the stream, paused a moment, laughed loud, and sprang into the wave. A hundred javelins hissed into the sullen and bloody waters. 'Hold!' cried Harold the Earl, lifting his hand on high, 'No dastard dart at the brave!'"

The primitive court of Gryffith, the hunted King, and his Queen, Aidith, is vigorously sketched.

We now approach the series of events almost immediately antecedent to the Conquest, when the mother of the hero, longing to embrace once more her son, who is a hostage in the court of William the Norman, Harold sets forth, to bring him back. He is wrecked on the French coast, and falls into the power of the Count of Pontieu, a vassal of William, from whose hands he is redeemed by the Conqueror. We have now the Norman court, and the arrival of William and Harold at Rouen, very attractively narrated. The Saxon is snared by the wily Norman, notwithstanding he is cautioned by Odo and others; and he at length takes the memorable oath commemorated in the Baieux tapestry, by which, to escape from the Norman's toils, he swears to aid him in obtaining possession of the English throne at the death of the Confessor. Harold returns to England, rallies his warm followers, the genuine Saxon population, and a large portion of the Anglo-Danish; and even the priests joined him. The Confessor dies in the Painted Chamber, the only portion of his palace at Westminster now remaining. Harold succeeds to the throne, and, to cement his kingdom, marries the widow of Gryffith, King of Wales, whose life he had saved at the battle of the Marches. Meanwhile Edith retires to the nunnery at Waltham. "The frost was sharp in the glitter of the unwarming sun; upon leafless boughs hung the barbeded gems; and the crown was on the brows of Harold. And at night, within the walls of the convent, Edith heard the hymns of the kneeling monks; and the blasts howled, and the storm arose, and the voices of destroying hurricanes were blent with the swell of the choral hymns."

The accession of Harold to the English throne, as might be expected, excited the resentment of William of Normandy; and with Tostig, Harold's vindictive elder brother, he prepared to invade England, and was joined by Hardrada, King of Norway; how he and Tostig succeeded for a time, but were at length defeated at Lanford Bridge, need not be told; and we proceed to the landing of William himself, which is thundered forth at a banquet, by a man rushing to the throne-chair of Harold, and crying, "William the Norman is encamped on the shores of Sussex; and with the mightiest armament ever yet seen in England, is ravaging the land far and near!" The terror spreads among the people; the chiefs disperse to array their troops for the morrow's march; there is a solemn leave-taking in the palace. That night, by the altar of the Abbey Church of Waltham, knelt Edith in prayer for Harold. "And, suddenly, as there she knelt, only lighted by the moon through the high casement, she was startled by the sound of approaching feet and murmuring voices. She rose in alarm—the door of the church was thrown open—torches advanced—and, amidst the monks, between Osgood and Ailred came, the King. He had come that night before his march, to invoke the prayers of that pious betrothed and oath abjured, might not palsy his arm and weigh on his soul in the hour of his country's need." The interview is vividly related; with the supernatural bowing of the Image from the crucifix supposed to have belonged to St. Augustine, as the sacred rood was held over the Royal suppliant.

We have left ourselves but little space to speak of the general character of the new romance. The author has, unquestionably, worked out his plan as regards authenticating his narrative by reference to historical authorities, and this without such an excess of annotation as in "The Last of the Barons." The soundness of some of his inferences, as well as of the views quoted, may be doubted; but there is an evident desire to identify the past with the present, which is the most popular exercise of antiquarianism. The plot is, to a certain extent, marked out; so that there is a comparatively narrow field for the author's imagination; still wherever this occurs, we have passages of intense passion and glowing beauty. The materials of the narrative are skillfully and powerfully wrought up; and an aptitude for detailing the life of the period, the costumes, and minor accessories of the romancist's picture, is visible in every page. The morality, too, is unexceptionable. The love of Harold for Edith has been varied from history, with this advantage. In fine, the work is full of varied entertainment, as well as that which history teacheth—philosophy by example.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Admiralty has ordered an inspection of, and report on, a process which Captain H. Chads, who recently paid off the *Styx* steam sloop at Woolwich, had adopted of distilling sea water for useful purposes.

Lord John Russell has conferred the nomination at the Charter-House, which fell to his lot, upon the son of the late Sir Benjamin Malkin, Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

In consequence of the appointment of Sir Thomas le Breton, late Attorney-General of Jersey, to succeed Sir John De Veille, as Bailiff (Chief Judge) at Jersey, Mr. Dupré, late Solicitor-General, will be promoted to the office of Attorney-General, and Mr. Hammond, advocate, will be appointed Solicitor-General.

A new criminal statute is in preparation for the Island of Jersey, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

The reading-room of the British Museum closed on Saturday at five o'clock, instead of seven, and will close at the former hour every Saturday during the summer months. On other days it will continue open as usual till seven.

A very good though incomplete specimen of the canoe was taken out of the bed of the Tay, at Sleepless Island, on Thursday week. Like all that have been found, it is simply the trunk of a large oak, hollowed out and rudely shaped into the form of a boat.

The distinguishing marks on the shell-jackets hereafter to be worn by military officers in substitution of the frock-coats are to be—for subalterns, one ring of gold lace round the cuffs; for captains, two rings; and for field-officers, three rings.

On Saturday last, before Mr. Justice Erle, at Chambers, Fussell, the Chartist, was on application admitted to bail, on his own recognizances for the sum of £300, and two other sureties for £400 each.

A valuable bookcase and library, worth £1750, has been presented to J. Bright, Esq., M.P., by the hon. gentleman's friends and admirers. The bookcase is 19 feet long, and 11 feet 3 inches in height, and in the lower part are eight panels, with the initials of John Bright, Richard Cobden, H. C. P. Villiers, and George Wilson, with the coats of arms of Rochdale, Wakefield, London, and Manchester.

We regret to hear that Mr. Sheridan Knowles is in a bad state of health. The distinguished dramatist purposes going to Madeira, to pass the winter.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Thursday last, consecrated the new Missionary College at Canterbury, dedicated to St. Augustine.

The following pensions on the civil list have been granted out of the fund set apart for the reward of literary and scientific eminence:—To James Sheridan Knowles, the eminent dramatic author, £200 per annum. To W. Carleton, Esq., the eminent author of "Irish Tales," &c., £200 per annum. And to J. C. Adams, Esq., the Astronomer, and discoverer of the planet, £200 per annum.

The Admiralty have ordered materials to be supplied for Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Devonport Dockyards, for the erection, in the respective neighbourhoods of drilling batteries for the Coast Guard force.

Six men employed by Mr. A. Smith in working at his quarries lost their lives on Friday morning week, by the upsetting of a boat on one of the lakes in the pass of Llanberis, in Carnarvonshire, as they were proceeding to their daily toil.

Mr. Charles Kean has sent a contribution of £10 towards the statue of Mrs. Siddons, about to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

At a meeting of the British Archaeological Association, on June 23, Mr. Moore communicated a superb Roman gold ring, found near Ilchester, weighing an ounce. It was set with a gold coin of Alexander Severus, of the "Liberalitas" type, both the ring and coin being in a fine state of preservation.

A deputation interested in the manufacture of gold lace and military ornaments waited on Sir George Grey at the Home-office on Monday, to represent the distressed condition of the working people in these trades.

A full-dress inspection of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms took place on Monday, by their captain, Lord Foley, in St. James's Palace. The noble captain expressed his approbation of the corps.

On Monday several houses situated in the Broad Sanctuary, Dean-street, and Flood-street, Westminster, were sold by auction, for the purpose of being removed, to form the line of the new street to be constructed between the Broad Sanctuary and Buckingham Palace.

A crow's nest with young may now be seen on the summit of one of the spires at the eastern end of Durham Cathedral.

The estimated charges for improving the approaches to the Castle and town of Windsor will amount to £83,420, of which £60,000 are supplied by the Windsor, Staines, and South-Western Railway Company, and £23,700 by the Great Western Railway Company, in return for certain advantages accorded to them for stations, &c.

The executors of the late James Watt, Esq., of Aston Hall, have requested us to state that there is no truth in the report of a sum of money having been bequeathed to Lord Brougham by Mr. Watt.

The magistrates of London (City), on Saturday, proceeded to the election of a clerk, when Mr. Thomas Wood, formerly Alderman, was selected, having 15 votes against 5 recorded for his only remaining competitor, Mr. Martin.

Notwithstanding the anticipations that the continental war would greatly operate to the prejudice of the port of Hull, we find that the arrivals up to Midsummer-day show an increase of 101 vessels from foreign ports over the arrivals of the preceding year.

During a heavy thunderstorm in the neighbourhood of Hull, on Sunday morning, the electric fluid entered a farm-house at Mount Airy, near Brantingham, and drove out the chamber-window, split the posts, and burnt a portion of the covering of the bed in which the occupier of the house was lying, and yet he remained uninjured.

An inspection of two squadrons of Life Guards, took place on Saturday last in Hyde-park, in presence of the Prince of Hesse, Prince George of Cambridge, Viscount Combermere, the Marquis of Londonderry, &c.

Official information has reached the Foreign Office, that the Venezuelan Government (South America) has declared and established a blockade of the port (plaza) of Maracaibo and its adjacent coasts.

Among the insurgents killed during the late insurrection in Paris, several *forajats* have been recognised; they were well provided with powder and ball.

Laroche, editor of the *Père Duchesne*, and author of the 25 centimes banquet, has been killed among the insurgents at Paris.

Her Majesty Queen Adelaide has commanded a box to be reserved for her on the night of the state visit of her Majesty the Queen at Drury-lane Theatre, on the occasion of Mr. Macready's benefit.

The number of distinguished families which have returned to this country owing to the disturbed state of the Continent, have greatly increased the list of fashionable arrivals at Leamington. The town is quite crowded.

During the recent fighting in Paris, several wounded persons, as they were borne away, were fired upon from the windows overlooking the combat.

In some localities in Paris, so strongly had the insurgents entrenched themselves, that the barricades could not be forced, and the houses between them were obliged to be knocked down, to clear the way for an attack by bayonet.

Two of the shortest passages on record have just been made across the Atlantic by two of the new ships of the British and North American Mail Company, the *Niagara*, Captain Ryrie, and the *America*, Captain Judkins; the latter has made her passage out to Boston in ten days eight hours, and the former her homeward run in ten days fifteen hours.

All the accounts agree in stating that the health of the Emperor of Austria is very precarious. His physician has advised him to change his residence from Innspruck to Ischel.

On Thursday night, the 22nd ult., Count Von der Lippe, Governor of the German fortress of Ulm, put an end to his life by shooting himself.

On Tuesday morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, and suite, honoured the Surrey Zoological Gardens with a visit.

On Tuesday a reward of £100 was offered for the discovery of the man who was seen to leave Mr. Barford's warehouse, 95, Wood-street, Cheap-side, on Sunday morning, the 18th ult., as the premises burst out into a blaze.

The inquiry into the cause of the serious collision on the North-Western Railway, at Crewe station, with a train conveying a portion of the 9th Regiment to Manchester, has terminated in the convicting of the engine-driver, John Bentley, to Chester Castle for six weeks, for culpable omission of proper caution on the occasion.

The local rates at Leicester are eighteen shillings in the pound! It is believed at present to be the most distressed town in the country.

A statue of Dr. Jephson is about to be erected at Leamington.

On Saturday last, two men were committed by Mr. Busfield Ferrand, J.P., to York Castle for trial at the next assizes, on charge of unlawful training and drilling to the use of arms and military exercises.

Amongst the many atrocities of the late insurrection at Paris that have disgraced the French name, it is mentioned that on several of the barricades heads cut off, and with the caps on, were placed as trophies. One head had the mouth filled with pitch and a match put to it, and in this state it was placed on a pike, and the wretches danced round it to the cry of "*Des lampions! des lampions!*"

Upwards of 4000 persons have been arrested in Paris. They are confined in the Tuilleries, the Palais National, Notre Dame, the National Assembly, the Abbaye, the Prefecture of Police, the Conciergerie, &c.

On Wednesday night, the Lady Mayoress, in honour of Her Majesty's Coronation, threw open the magnificent *salons* of the Mansion House to a numerous and select circle. The company commenced arriving shortly after 10 o'clock, and numbered nearly 700; and the festivities continued to an early hour in the morning.

Wednesday being the anniversary of her Majesty's Coronation, the day was observed with the usual demonstrations of attachment and loyalty to the throne. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the bells of the metropolitan churches at intervals during the morning rang merry peals.



COVENTRY SHOW FAIR, 1848. — THE GODIVA PROCESSION.

COVENTRY SHOW FAIR.

Among the few gay and flaunting pageants which time has spared for the recreation of the hard-worked manufacturing and agricultural population of the heart of England, is that of the famed Show Fair of Coventry, celebrated with great eclat on Monday last. The triple-spiced city, it is true, is scarcely the fine old place which the lover of archeology is apt to associate with its character in books. It lies, as the reader most probably recollects, at a short distance from the railway station, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, and certainly in one of its most beautiful districts. The distant spires carry you back to the best age of Gothic architecture; but as you advance through the suburbs to the city itself, there is little to admire beyond the natural scenery amid which it lies: you see too much of the brick-and-mortar of the present day, to be picturesque; amid streets of meanly-built tenements you hear the clank and click of the loom incessantly, denoting that the busy sons and daughters of toil dwell thickly hereabout. All this belongs too much to our own age to be agreeable to those who woo the past. Even as you enter the city, its olden glories are few and far between; here and there a fine old house-front induces you to halt and admire its picturesque; its ornate gable, and dripstone, and finial, and fantastic "half-timber" work. The churches tell their own story; but the stranger will have to seek out the glorious old Hall of St. Mary, one of the richest and most interesting vestiges of the ornamental architecture of the fifteenth century, in England; and amply repaid will he be by its grotesquely carved oaken roof, its minstrel gallery, armoury, chair of state, tapestry, and great painted window—all furnishing a vivid idea of the manners of the age in which Coventry was the favorite resort of princes. And, night unto this famous old hall, around the lofty spires of St. Michael's church, on Monday morning last, assembled the representatives of the legendary lore and feudal fame of the good old city.

Coventry, you know, good reader, has been always renowned for its exhibition of pageants and processions; and in the monastic ages it was remarkable for the magnificent and costly performance of the religious dramas called Mysteries. Coventry, too, was the favorite residence of Edward the Black Prince. Here, also, Queen Elizabeth delighted to see "the game of Hock Tuesday," to which, by her royal command, were added bull and badger baiting.

The peculiar predilection of the good people of Coventry for gorgeous pageantry we take to be still displayed in the procession show just commemorated. The Fair itself commenced upon Friday last (in Trinity week): it is of very high antiquity, the charter being granted by Henry III. in 1218; and for centuries it was one of the chief marts in the kingdom for merchandise. Its proclamation by the authorities of the city was formerly a matter of show; but it was not until 1678 that the procession we are about to describe assumed the attraction it now possesses. This was the reign of Charles II., a noticeable circumstance in association with the questionable morality of the exhibition. The trade of the Fair had, probably, declined; and with a view to its recovery, an addition was made to the customary attendance upon the Corporation, by the various Companies of the city joining the procession with their streamers and followers; and an impersonation of Godiva, the celebrated patroness of Coventry, who, with her husband, Earl Leofric, a powerful lord of the large territory of Mercia, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, in 1044, founded a magnificent Benedictine monastery here. The legendary origin of the procession is thus told by Dugdale, the historian of Warwickshire:—

"The Countess Godiva bearing an extraordinary affection to this place (Coventry), often and earnestly besought her husband, that for the love of God and the blessed Virgin, he would free it from that grievous servitude whereunto it was subject; but he, rebuking her for importuning him in a matter so inconsistent with his profit, commanded that she should thenceforth forbear to move therein; yet she, out of her womanish pertinacity, continued to solicit him, inasmuch that he told her, if she would ride on horseback naked from one end of the town to the other, in sight of all the people, he would grant the request. Whereupon she returned, 'But will you give me leave to do so?' And he replying 'Yes,' the noble Lady, upon an appointed day, sat on horseback naked, with her hair loose, so that it covered all her body but her eyes, and thus performing the journey, returned with joy to her husband, who thereupon granted to the inhabitants a charter of freedom; which immunity I rather conceive to have been a kind of manumission from some such servile tenure, whereby they then held what they had under this great Earl, than only a freedom from all manner of toll, except horses, as Knighton affirms; in memory whereof the picture of him and his said lady were set up in a south window of Trinity Church in this city, about King Richard the Second's time, and in his right hand holding a charter, with these words written thereon:—

"I Luriche, for love of thee,
Doe make Coventre tol-free."

The popular continuation of the story is, that the inhabitants of Coventry closed the shutters of their houses while Godiva performed the feat, save and except an inquisitive tailor, who was struck blind for popping his head out as the lady passed. This incident is an embellishment of the story, quite in the taste of Charles the Second's time, from whence the procession dates; and it may have been engrained upon the event of the eleventh century. The charter of this date is in existence; but the equestrian performance, as well as "Peeping Tom," we suspect to have been made by the wags of the Restoration. With respect to the former, in Gough's edition of Camden's "Britannia" (vol. ii., p. 346), it is stated that Mathew of Westminster, who wrote in 1307, that is, 250 years after the time of Leofric, is the first who mentions this legend, and that many preceding writers, who speak of Leofric and Godiva, do not notice it. In Rudder's "Gloucestershire," p. 307, a similar legend is said to be related of Briavel's Castle.

Of the tailor, or "Peeping Tom," there is a commemorative figure now to be seen in Coventry, in an opening in the upper part of the house at the corner of Hertford-street. This figure is of considerable antiquity, and larger than life-size: it is formed from a single piece of oak, hollowed out in the back, to render it less weighty: it is clad in plate-armour, and there was originally on the head a helmet, the crest of which was cut away to make room for a flowing wig; this with a large and long cravat, shoulder-knots, and corresponding hat, formed Tom's costume, when he was first put up, at the commencement of the extended show, in 1678. Of late years, the wig, cravat, and shoulder-knots, have been removed; and a military laced hat introduced, with some alteration in painting the figure. In its original state, the effigy had the lower part of the arms, now wanting, fixed to the trunk by pegs, the indications of which are still visible. The figure is older than 1678; but cannot be supposed to represent a tailor of the eleventh century, when Godiva is said to have performed her memorable exploit. Again, there is a popular notion that this procession must be repeated in conformity with the ancient charter; than which nothing can be more unfounded; it being a voluntary act on the part of the inhabitants; and, accordingly, its intervals of exhibition are irregular. The last procession was on Monday, May 26, 1845.

We have before us a long plate of the show, several years since, with the old costume—a sort of sleeveless robe, trimmed; and cocked hat, with rosettes. The mayor, (the father of Mr. Merriwell, the bookseller, of Coventry) wears a scarlet robe, a low-crowned broad-brimmed hat; and behind him ride two of Mr. Merriwell's children, as "followers," in fancy dresses, with scarves and feathers. Such was the procession of many years since. By and by came the besom of Reform: the "civic properties" used in the pageant were swept away by the auctioneer's hammer; and since the passing of the Municipal Act, in 1835, the Corporation have ceased to form any part of the pageant, although processions have been permitted, on which occasions the civic dignitaries have been personated by others; a number of equestrians have been introduced under the name of Conductors; and the use of the ancient city armour has not been withheld.

In the pageant of Monday, "the Elephant and Castle" (the Coventry arms) were furnished by Mr. Wombwell; Lady Godiva was personated by Madame Warton, of Leicester-square; and Edward the Black Prince, by Mr. Warton. The following is "the order of the procession," which will remind a Londoner of his Lord Mayor's show, augmented by benefit societies, and appointed from the theatrical property-room. The milk-white steed, which bore Godiva, was from Mr. Batty's stud; and Mr. C. Hengler lent the spotted steeds for Henry VI. and his Queen. The Countess were pink fleshings, a white satin kirtle and a plume of feathers as head-dress.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Herald	ELEPHANT AND CASTLE	Herald
	Ancient City Guards in Armour	
	St. George Armed Cap-a-pie	Painters' Banner
Banners	Grand Military Band of the Fifth Dragoon Guards	
	THE RED CROSS KNIGHT	
	DRAPERS' COMPANY, Leader, Streamer, and Followers	Banners
	CAPPERS' COMPANY, Leader, Streamer, and Followers	
	WORSTED WEAVERS' COMPANY, Leader, Streamer, and Followers	
	LONDON INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS	
The Grand Lodge of the District and Seven other Lodges; a Carriage, containing the Grand Master and his respective Officers, and Two Children; Splendid Regalia		
Banners; Mr. Wombwell's Band; and Twenty Followers		
Banner	City Crier	City Beadle
	New Banner, bearing the City Arms, by Walmaley, of Coventry	
	Grand Military Band	
	The Lady's Jester	
Attendants	Lady Godiva	Attendants
	Howe and Co.'s Silk Dyers, Streamer and Followers	
	Mr. Dalton's Dyers, Streamer and Followers	
Grand Band of Music	EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE	Drums and Fifes
	Banners, Followers, Esquires, and Attendants	
Small Banner	SIR JOHN FALSTAFF	Small Banner
	Attended by his faithful Page, bearing Shield and Buckler	
	THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FROBBERSTERS	
Court No. 1603, in splendid costume, Roba Hood and Attendants, Pages, Friar Tuck, Chief Ranger, Secretary, &c.		
Grand Band of Music	OLD CASTLE SOCIETY, Herald, New Streamer, Stewards, and Followers	Drums and Fifes
	WILLIAM AND ADAM BOTTENR	
	Mayors of Coventry, and Builders of St. Michael's Church	
Golden Cross Banner	Followers and Attendants	Golden Cross Banner
Splendid Streamer, representing St. Michael's and Trinity Churches, Stewards and Followers, belonging to the old Griffin Society.		
	WHITE BEAR SOCIETY, Streamer, Stewards, and Followers	
	ROBECK SOCIETY, Streamer, Stewards, and Followers	
Drum	Grand Band of Music	Drums and Fifes
Banner	KING HENRY VI. and HIS QUEEN, MARGARET OF ANJOU, Who constituted Coventry into a County.	Banner
	Attendants and Followers, bearing Banners, Shield, Swords, &c.	
	WHITE HORSE INN BIRTHDAY SOCIETY, Chairman and Followers	Attendants bearing a Wreath of Roses

A Rustic Beauty, in the Costume of the Olden Time

Followers
FLEUR-DE-LIS BIRTHDAY SOCIETY
Steamer, Chairman, and Followers
Grand Band of Music
MATTOCK and SPADE SOCIETY, Streamer, Stewards, and Followers
OLD GRIFFIN SOCIETY, Two Banners and Followers
RED HORSE BENEFIT SOCIETY, Streamer and Followers
SIR THOMAS WHITE, A MERCHANT IN THE TIME OF HENRY THE EIGHTH, (A great benefactor to Coventry), Attendants and Followers
Grand Band of Music
NOTTINGHAM IMPERIAL ORDER OF UNITED ODD-FELLOWS
Banner and Followers
SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE, HISTORIAN OF WARWICKSHIRE (As Garter King-at-Arms) Attendants and Followers
Shepherd and Shepherdess, in Sylvan Bower, with Dog, Lamb, &c., drawn by Four Horses.

The procession left St. Michael's churchyard at eleven o'clock, and advanced through Hay-lane, High-street, Smithford-street, Fleet-street, Spon-street, Spond, Butts, Hertford-terrace, across the Green, passed through the top end of the Bazaar, on to the Warwick-road, Hertford-street, Broad-gate, Cross-cheaping, Burges, Bishop-street, Leicester-row; returning down Bishop-street, through Well-street, Bond-street, Hill-street, Fleet-street, West-orchard, Cross-cheaping, High-street, Little Park-street, St. John's-street, to the Dog and Gun, top of Much Park-street; from thence through Much Park-street to Jordan-well into Gosford-street, Far Gosford-street, and returned through Earl-street to St. Mary's Hall.

On no former occasion of this kind is the city of Coventry recollected to have been so full; thousands of persons crowded the streets; every window and every available place commanding a view was filled with spectators. The majority of the characters in the procession were well dressed, especially the children ("Followers"), the dresses being made of good materials, either in silk or satin, and not in a tawdry, theatrical style.

The length of the pageant could not have been less than three-quarters of a mile. The whole affair lasted about three hours, and passed off in a very satisfactory manner.

The usual fair on the green, after the procession had passed, was so crowded that it was scarcely possible for the visitors to move about.

The expenses of the procession, we should add, have been defrayed by a subscription, to which the Corporation, the city Members, and the principal inhabitants, have contributed.

The different Societies who joined in the procession, also, in most instances, provided their own dresses, &c.

The famed Godiva Procession has had many commemorations in legendary prose and verse; O'Keefe, too, has left us a musical farce of "Peeping Tom." The poem on the subject by Alfred Tennyson is richly fraught with poetic grace and imagery: it commences:—

"I waited for the train at Coventry;
I hung with grooms and porters on the bridge,
To watch the three tall spires; and there I shaped
The city's ancient legend into this."

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The eighth and last concert of the season was given on Monday night; and, being a Royal command, the Hanover-square Rooms were overflowing to the outer saloons and passages. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived punctually at eight, and were received by Mr. Anderson, the hon. treasurer, and the directors. The Anthem was performed amidst loyal demonstrations. The Duchess of Kent was also present. The scheme was such as might have been expected from the well-known taste of the Royal amateurs. The symphonies were Mendelssohn's in A, No. 2, and Beethoven's in C minor; the overtures, the "Leonora" of the latter, and the "Ruler of the Spirits" of Weber. The vocal gleamings were Meyerbeer's romance from "Robert le Diable," "Va, dit-elle," deliciously sung by Madame Castellan; the duo from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," "Figli, condele," between the same artiste and Mario, who also gave the celebrated duo from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," "Ociel! oh courez-vous;" and the romanza from Donizetti's "Favorita," "Angiol d'amore," sung by Mario. The instrumental pieces were played with wonderful energy and precision; nothing but the presence of Royalty prevented the encores of divers movements, particularly the lovely andante in Mendelssohn's work, and the fugue in Beethoven's colossal symphony. Mario was in beautiful voice, and sang his air with impassioned feeling. The duo from the "Huguenots" is of intense interest on the stage; but it is too long and dramatic for a concert-room, and the orchestral accompaniments were not sufficiently subdued. The Philharmonic season of 1848 has terminated successfully, although the subscription this year suffered from the depression of the times. The campaign has been remarkable in many respects. The directors have had the moral courage to commence reforms in their orchestra, so as to place Costa's forces in a position to compete in some degree with his matchless band at Covent-garden. There has been additional encouragement afforded to native artists. In addition to Mrs. Anderson, Henry Blagrove, Miss Kate Loder, and Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Cooper, the violinist, was allowed a *début*; and the overture of Mr. Grieg's "Titania" figured in the programmes. The new symphony by Hesse, and the "Prudent" pianoforte concerto, were disasters; and the new "Spohr" symphony created little sensation. The "Struensee" overture of Meyerbeer was an attractive novelty. Molique, Mdme. Dulcken, Prudent, and Sainton were the foreign professors who played this season. Mendelssohn's quartet and chorus, "To the Sons of Art," was amongst the vocal gleamings. The Society had the advantage of the talents of the Royal Italian Opera singers this year.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—A second morning operatic performance was given on Monday, for the last time this season. The house was fashionably attended. Rossini's "Il Barbiere" was the opera, and was performed with infinite spirit. Madame Persiani never sang more brilliantly, and was encored in the "Una voce," and the duo "Dunque io son," the orchestra joining in the rapturous plaudits of the audience at her marvellous vocalisation. Tamburini was the vivacious and mercurial *Figaro*, Salvi the *Count*, Rovere *Barbato*, and Tagliacoffo *Basilio*. Alboni sang the finale from "La Cenerentola;" Madame Viardot and Tamburini their popular comic duo "Ah! guardate," and the entertainment closed with the "Fête des Fleurs" from "Nirène." The final morning concert will be given on Friday next, when Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" and Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," with a miscellaneous selection, will be performed.

MDLLE. HELENE SIOPEL.—This pianiste gave a morning concert on Friday at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by Sainton, Rousselet, Barret, and Baumann in the instrumental department; and Messrs. Miran, Bassano, Cailly, and Levenay, Signor Marras, and Ciabatta, Messrs. Reeves and Gregg, in the vocal selection.

Mrs. WISE'S CONCERT.—The evening concert, given at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the benefit of the Governess of the Royal Academy of Music, was well attended. Mr. C. Lucas was the conductor, and Mr. Patey the leader of the band. The instrumental performers were Mrs. Anderson, Mr. C. Potter, Mr. W. S. Bennett, Mr. Sainton, Mr. J. B. Chatterton, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Wells. The vocalists were Mrs. Weiss, the Misses Bassano, A. Hill, Dolby, Messent, Howson, Holroyds, and Salmon, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Whitworth, and Mr. W. S. Seguin. A canonet by Miss K. Loder, a song by Miss Martin, and a chorus of Sylphs by Mr. Richards, were novelties.

M. CHOPIN.—This famed pianist, a Pole by birth, gave a *matinée* at the house of Mrs. Sartoris, in Eaton-place, on the 23rd ult. He has been a long resident of Paris, and has composed many charming pieces for the pianoforte. His school, both in composition and playing, is perfectly original. There is a charm in his touch which is indescribable, and has not been rivalled by any other executant of the present day. Although labouring for years under ill health, when he is at his instrument his poetic fancy is awakened, and he plays with the greatest energy.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT.—This fashionable event "came off" on Monday, at the Concert-Room of Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Benedict, in conjunction with M. Charles Hallé, performed a new duo in E flat, by the former, on two pianos, with orchestral accompaniment, and which was much applauded. M. Vivier, the famed player on the horn, who has such a prodigious reputation abroad, made his *début*, and proved himself to be worthy of his Continental reputation. He has a full, rich, mellow, and resonant tone; his facility in modulation is marvellous; he executes harmonized passages of three and four parts with inexpressible skill. His solo was encored enthusiastically, such were the mingled feelings of admiration and astonishment at his novel mechanical feats, as well as musical expression. Thalberg on the piano; Hermann and Molique on the violin; Pratten, flute; Piatti, violoncello; and Mdle. Pardi Marras, harp, also performed solos. Balfe and Benedict were the conductors, and Tolbecque and Ourry principals in the band. The vocal selection included the names of Mesdames Tadolini, F. Lablache, Sabatier, Dorus Gras, the sisters Cruvelli, Mdle. Schwartz, Mdle. Durlacher, Mdle. Molina de Mendi, Mdle. Vera, Misses Dolby, A. and M. Williams, Signori Gardoni, Marras, Lablache, sen. and jun., Belletti, Coletti, Ciabatta, M. Massol, and John Parry. Mdle. Durlacher, a pupil of Balfe, was a *débutante*. She sang "Dove sono" nicely. M. Massol made his first appearance. He is the celebrated baritone of the Grand Opera in Paris, and created a considerable sensation in his scene from the "Favorita." A duo, "The Gondoliers," warbled by the Misses Williams, the composition of Walter Maynard, was one of the most attractive items in the programme. A quartet from Niedermayer's "Marie Stuart," proved to be a cleverly harmonised version of "Auld lang syne."

MR. WILSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday night, at the Music Hall, Store-street, and on Tuesday morning, Mr. Wilson, the eloquent expounder of Scotch song, gave his last concerts for the season.

MADAME DE LOZANO.—This vocalist (a Spanish lady of distinguished family) gave a *matinée musicale* on Monday, at Willis's Rooms. She sang her national airs and music of the Italian school with great feeling and skill.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—The director's *matinée*, at the seventh meeting on Tuesday, was fashionably attended. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Leinster, Earl Falmouth, Lord Saltoun, Sir Andrew Barnard, &c., were present. Haydn's quartet, Op. 14, No. 78, in B flat, was played by Hermann, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti, succeeded by Mendelssohn's quartet in A, Op. 18. There were also extracts from other quartets, comprising the large from Haydn, No. 79 in D; the canonet of Mendelssohn's No. 2 in E flat, Op. 12, and the finale of Beethoven's in E minor, Op. 59. Sainton, Hill, and Piatti distinguished themselves; and M. Hallé, in Weber's sonata in A flat, Op. 59, was much applauded. Madame Viardot and Mdle. Antonia de Mendi delighted the auditory with their charming Spanish duets.

MESSRS. H. AND R. BLAGROVE'S QUARTETT AND SOLO CONCERTS.—The fourth

and last of these agreeable entertainments was given on Wednesday night, at the Hanover Rooms. They were aided by their two brothers, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Lucas. Miss Wallace, Miss Duval, Miss Passano, and John Parry were the vocalists.

HERA HAUSMANN'S SOIRÉE.—This violoncello performer, a member of the Royal Italian Opera band, gave an admirable classic concert on Wednesday, at the Princess's Rooms. Accompanied by M. Benedict, he executed a clever concerto of his own composition, evincing his perfect command of the instrument and his excellent taste. With Piatti, he played a portion of one of B. Romberg's duos. Molique performed a violin solo. A quintet for flute, violin, two tenors, and violoncello, composed by Molique, was finely rendered by him, Messrs. Pratten, Hill, W. Thomas, and Hausmann. The flute part is prominent in this quintet, and was deliciously performed by Pratten. Hummel's fantasia, "The Sentinel," for piano, violin, and violoncello, was sung by Mr. Lockey, who also gave Lachner's song, "When midnight's darkest veil," the violoncello obligato to which, by Hausmann, was encored. Miss E. Lucombe sang Beethoven's "Per pietà" in admirable style. The Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Bassano, Mr. T. Williams, and Herr Becker also assisted in the vocal gleamings.

THE MELODISTS.—On Tuesday, at Freemasons' Hall, was the last meeting of this club for the season; Lord Saltoun in the chair. The *artistes* invited were Madame Virginia Pordi de Marras (harp), Madame Dulcken (piano), Mr. Brinsley Richards (piano). The principal singers were Misses Bassano and Ransford, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Blewitt, Mr. Machin, and Signor F. Lablache.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The eighth and last concert of the Beethoven Society will be given on Monday night. On Tuesday the Oxford Musical Festival will take place, beginning with Haydn's "Creation." On Wednesday will be a miscellaneous concert; and on Thursday Handel's "Messiah" will be performed. On Friday morning, last concert at the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. Templeton, the tenor, has just returned to town, after a very successful tour in the provinces. He sings English, Irish, and Scotch ballads, and Italian and German songs, with taste and feeling. He was accompanied by Mr. Blewitt, who, to his recognised talents as a composer, adds those of an admirable comic singer and brilliant accompanist. Rumours are current of the formation of an English opera at Covent Garden, after the termination of the present season, to begin in October and continue until the opening of the Italian campaign in March, 1849. M. Julien's Promenade Concerts will positively be resumed at Drury Lane Theatre in the autumn, under the management of Mr. F. Gye. Preparations are in active progress for the Worcester and Norwich Musical Festivals, in September. Mdle. Lind has definitively declined the engagements offered to her for these meetings. For Norwich, Benedict has been in negotiation with Viardot and Alboni, and we believe that they will be the stars of the festival. Mrs. S. Chambers gave a morning concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; and in the evening Mr. Julian Adams gave his third and last pianoforte concert at Willis's Rooms. On Thursday night, in aid of the family of the late Mr. Kench, a concert was given at the Freemasons' Hall, at which every member of the English vocal profession afforded his or her aid gratuitously.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The delineation of *Alice*, in Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," is one of Lind's most consummate conceptions. In no character that she assumes is the most scrutinising criticism so completely disarmed. Whether her representation be regarded as a piece of acting, or as an exhibition of vocalisation, it is equally interesting. From her first singing of the air in which she informs *Robert* of the mission confided to *Alice* by his dying mother, down to the scene in which she saves his soul from the influence of the demon, *Father Bertram*, she enlists thoroughly the sympathies of her hearers. The religious fervour animating *Alice* is exquisitely maintained throughout the opera. Her shudder of horror at the first contemplation of *Bertram*, her agonies of terror in the scene of the cavern, her clinging to the cross, and her devotional feeling—the first appeal to *Robert*—are depicted with historic excellence, whilst her voice is heard in its most delicious tones. No higher compliment has been paid to this perfectly artistic assumption than in the forbearance of the connoisseurs in tolerating, for her sake, an excision of Meyerbeer's great work, almost destructive of its prominent beauties. Yet on Saturday night, as on the previous Thursday, Mdle. Lind's genius reigned paramount above all considerations, and she was applauded, encored, and called for.

On Tuesday night, "Don Pasquale" was repeated. Madame Tadolini was encored in her *rondo finale*, and Lablache ensured for the quatuor in the first act a similar honour. He kept the audience from first to last in perpetual merriment. Madame Tadolini, Mdle. Schwartz, and Lablache are engaged for the Oxford Festival, on Wednesday.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento" was repeated, with Mdle. Lind's charming *Maria*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The third performance of "I Capuletti e Montecchi," on Saturday night, was honoured with the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Duchess of Cambridge occupied the box of Miss Burdett Coutts on this occasion. The powerful acting and splendid singing of Madame Viardot as *Romeo*, and Madame Castellan's charming *Juliet*, created a powerful effect, and both *artistes* were called for at the end of every act. Alboni gave her spirited, but somewhat coarse scene from "Bety" after the "Capuletti."

On Tuesday night, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed. The Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, together with a long array of rank and fashion, were present—it was, in fact, one of the most brilliant houses of the season. Grisi sang and acted splendidly—at the end of each act creating overwhelming enthusiasm. Mario, with the exception of a slight huskiness at times, sang beautifully. Alboni secured her double encore for the drinking song; and the chorus of masques, so powerfully given by Marini, Alboni, Tagliacoffo, Polonini, Meli, Soldi, Rache, Lavia, &c., was also demanded a second time, as was the celebrated trio sung by Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini.

On Thursday, for the extra night, "Norma" was repeated for the fourth time; the scene from "Bety" with Alboni; and the comic duo between the *Prima Donna* and *Manager*, from the "Prova," by Viardot and Tamburini.

PRINCESS'S.

Donizetti's "Fille du Régiment," originally produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris, after being adapted for the lyric stage of Italy (on which it enjoyed immense popularity through the acting and singing of Mdle. Zoja), and for the German theatres (where Jenny Lind ensured for it a triumphant reception), was brought out in Italian at Her Majesty's Theatre, for the Swedish Nightingale; and afterwards Mr. Fitzball successfully arranged the opera for the Surrey Theatre, Miss Poole making a decided hit in the part of *Maria*. Another aspirant for the *Vivandière* honours entered the field on Monday night at the Princess's Theatre, in the person of the fascinating Mdme. Anna Thillon, our fair countrywoman, for although her name is French by marriage, she is English by birth. The reception of this popular vocalist was quite rapturous. She was encored in the "Rap-taplan" duos, and in the singing lesson enthusiastically; and in the solo in which *Maria* abandons the regiment, she commanded the sympathy of the auditory by her pathos. It was altogether particularly well acted, and charmingly sung—being, in every point of view, suited to her captivating powers. Mr. Allen sang judiciously as *Tonio*, although the music is not altogether within his range; and the *Sergeant Sulpice* of Weiss was spirited. The proud *Marchioness* was adequately sustained by Madame Feron; but the buffoonery of Mr. Cowell might have been spared. The opera was carefully mounted, the orchestral accompaniments being well executed.

Symptoms of the approaching close of the theatrical season are now apparent. Benefits are coming closely upon one another, no new pieces have been produced this week, and a few are underlined—a farce at the PRINCESS'S being the only promised novelty. At this house a legendary drama, by Mr. Rodwell, called "The Spirit of Gold," has been very successful, and makes an attractive afterpiece. An account of Madame Thillon's appearance in "La Vivandière" will be found elsewhere.

Her Majesty has expressed her intention of going in state to Mr. Macready's farewell benefit at DRURY-LANE, on the 10th. On that occasion "Henry the Eighth" will be represented, terminating with the death of Wolsey; and "The Jealous Wife," compressed into three acts. Her Majesty, as we stated, also intends to honour Mr. Charles Kean's benefit, at the HAYMARKET, on the 3rd.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Webster's Benefit is fixed for Saturday next, the 8th instant. The play will be "The Stranger," followed by the comedy of "The Wonder," Mr. C. Kean as *Don Felix*. In the play, Mr. Kean will be the *Stranger*; and Mrs. C. Kean, *Mrs. Haller*. Mr. Webster's two-fold popularity—as a spirited manager and an admirable actor, will doubtless ensure an overflowing house. It will be also a merited and seasonable tribute to his intelligent exertions for the best interests of our national drama.

The second part of "Monte Christo," played by the company of the Théâtre Historique, at the St. JAMES'S Theatre, on Saturday evening, was far more satisfactory, as a drama, than the first, and appeared to create the liveliest interest among the audience, which was, however, rather select than numerous. M. Melluque appeared in three disguises—as *Monte Christo*, the *Abbé*, and the *English Agent*, sustaining each of them in an admirable manner. M. Boutin, as *Caderousse*, fully bore out the opinion we expressed of him. He is broadly comic, and yet went through one of the deepest scenes of the drama with great power. He was most ably seconded by Madame Persan, as *La Carconte*. The scenery was made up of such materials as the stock of the theatre afforded, but the acting was the great attraction.

THE WAR IN ITALY.—Mr. Wyld has just issued an excellent map of the theatre of War in Italy, which is peculiarly acceptable as a seasonable "companion to the newspaper."

A SETTLER.—The Minister of Finance sets down the increased revenue of France somewhat about three millions of francs. The *Presse* proves the inaccuracy of his calculations, and sets down the Minister.—*Puppet Show*.

"DEEPER AND DEEPER STILL."—[Our riddling correspondent has promised to repent and lead a virtuous life if we will but insert the following conundrum. We comply with his request, not so much from any faith that we have in his promised reformation, as from a hope that society will be so incensed at his last crime, as to insist on our giving him up to justice, which we will certainly do, if required, from a sense of duty, as well as a keen desire to get rid of him.]—When does a sculptor explode in strong convulsions?—When he makes faces and busts.—*Man in the Moon for July*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Certificate for Killing Hares Bill, and the Certificate for Killing Hares (Scotland) Bill, passed through Committee.

The Evicted Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE ALLEGED SUPPRESSION OF DESPATCHES.

Mr. HAWES made a statement explanatory of the charge brought against him by Lord G. Bentinck, of having either been troubled with the shortest memory since the days of Theodore Majocchi, or of having been a party to the getting-up of ante-dated minutes on the back of the despatches withheld from the Sugar Committee. The hon. member asserted that it was his and Lord Grey's intention that the despatches should have been regularly laid before the Committee, but he confessed they had not been so laid, and he placed the blame on two clerks in the Colonial Office. He called on Lord G. Bentinck either to withdraw his accusation of the concoction of the minutes, or to institute a searching inquiry into the whole transaction.

Lord G. BENTINCK, admitting that the circumstances stated by the hon. member relative to the making of the minutes on the back of the despatches were correct, could not avoid reiterating his surprise at the unaccountable want of memory evinced by the hon. member during his examination before the committee. The noble Lord minutely dissected this evidence, and referred to many collateral facts to prove that there had been a systematic attempt on the part of the Colonial Office to suppress the truth, and to keep back from the debates in Parliament, and from the Sugar Committee, evidence that told against their own theories. The charge he (Lord G. Bentinck) made against Lord Grey and the Colonial Office was that of politically holding back, for political purposes, documents most material for a fair verdict on the West India question—he did not charge them with any sordid fraud. As an independent member of Parliament, it was his duty to arraign high Ministers of State whenever he found them guilty, and to prove that they had forfeited their claim to the confidence of the people.

Lord J. RUSSELL required the noble Lord to state distinctly whether he maintained the charge that the minutes had been fraudulently concocted, or the alternative, that Mr. Hawes had the shortest memory since the days of Theodore Majocchi.

Mr. DISRAELI thought that Lord G. Bentinck had admitted that the circumstances relative to the making of the minutes were correctly stated; but it was still an extraordinary fact that three despatches had been withheld from the committee. The Government were obliged to plead guilty to that charge—they said they had committed a blunder, but not a crime—their only defence being to throw the blame upon two gentlemen in the Colonial Office. This was one of those cases that peculiarly called for investigation. The honourable member then instanced a declaration made by Lord Grey, in the House of Lords, relative to a memorial from certain proprietors and lessees in Jamaica, and charged his Lordship with having used this memorial to lead to the inference that a renovation had taken place in Jamaica such as to hold out inducements for the investment of British capital, whereas the words of the memorialists were, that they could not cultivate their sugar plantations for another year. The hon. Member said he could not find a term sufficiently strong to designate his condemnation of such mutilation and misrepresentation of documents by a high Minister of State.

After remarks from Mr. V. Smith, Sir J. Pakington, and Sir G. Grey, Lord G. BENTINCK said he remained of the same opinion, that Mr. Hawes's memory was of the shortest and his apprehension of the most obtuse kind during his examination before the Committee.

Mr. CHARTERIS and Mr. NEWDEGATE offered a few observations, and the subject dropped.

To a question from Mr. B. Osborne, Lord PALMERSTON replied that the only channel of communication in London at present, between the Spanish and British Government, was the Consular agent.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The adjourned debate on the motion to go into committee to consider the Sugar Duties, and Sir J. Pakington's amendment thereto, was resumed by Mr. G. THOMPSON, who opposed both the proposition of the Government and the resolution moved as an amendment. He believed the Ministerial plan to be a change which would give no advantage to the colonists, and an unnecessary departure from the principles of the Act of 1846; he should, therefore, vote against it. Protection he regarded as an injustice to the consumers in this country; he should, therefore, vote against the amendment.

Mr. BERNAL upset several of the statements made by Mr. Wilson and other members in the course of the debate, and adduced a large amount of facts, derived from personal experience, to show the injury done to the West India Colonies by past legislation, and to demonstrate the perfect inutility of the remedies proposed by the Government. The hon. member concluded his speech by declaring his intention to vote for Ministers—an announcement that convulsed the House with laughter.

Sir J. GRAHAM said he had given an unwilling assent to the Act of 1846, but as it was passed, after a full consideration of all its consequences by both Houses of Parliament, he considered it had settled the question of our policy with respect to sugar. When he found Mr. Disraeli boast that his prophecy of reaction from free-trade policy was about to arrive; when he heard Lord Stanley in another place propose a prolongation of the time within which the Corn Laws shall expire; when he found Mr. Herries give his opinion that nothing short of protection amounting to prohibition could effectually benefit the West India Colonies; when he heard the Duke of Richmond anathematise "cheapness" in articles of consumption—he considered these were the indications of intentions to take the first step towards that reaction which had been prophesied; and as he felt satisfied that a reversal of the policy lately adopted would be impracticable, impossible, and the reverse of conservative, he would oppose the amendment before the House, and vote for the motion to go into Committee and consider the proposal of the Government.

Mr. CALLAGHAN supported the Ministerial proposition so far as sugar was concerned, reserving himself on the question of spirits.

On the motion of Sir R. INGLIS, the debate was adjourned to Thursday. The Public Works (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill was read a second time. The Prisons Bill passed through committee.

The committee on the Highways Bill was nominated.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE MISSING DESPATCH.

Earl GREY drew the attention of the House to certain despatches from the West India Islands, and entered into a lengthened statement with a view to exonerate the Colonial Office from the charge preferred against it by Lord George Bentinck, in the House of Commons, of having wilfully, and with a view to deceive the West India Committee, withheld these despatches from the committee and from Parliament. He admitted that a mistake had been committed in connexion with some of these despatches by the subordinates of the department, who had been instructed to lay the despatch of Governor Grey before the Committee. He then indignantly repelled the insinuations of political fraud made against himself and Mr. Hawes, and deplored the recklessness with which some members of the other House of Parliament had recently indulged in charges of the gravest character against parties connected, in different capacities, with the Government, a course which he deprecated for many reasons, but more particularly for the danger which such a practice involved to the efficiency of the Government and the prestige of our institutions. He concluded by moving that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence which had taken place between the Colonial Department and the sugar-growing colonies of the Crown.

Lord STANLEY denied that any personal imputation was cast on the noble Earl—the charge was against the Colonial Office; and the noble Lord who made it was as free from any personal imputation as the noble Earl himself. He did not believe that any documents had been purposely withheld from the Committee by the noble Earl; but the circumstances were sufficiently suspicious to demand explanation, and to shield those who demanded that explanation from any charge of having been actuated by malicious or sinister motives.

Lord BROUGHAM exonerated Earl Grey from any improper conduct whatever, and regretted the time of the House should be taken up with a matter entirely foreign to the business, and which bore relation to the amount of information furnished to a committee of the other House.

Earl GREY said that Lord G. Bentinck was apt, in advocating great questions, to attribute unworthy motives to his opponents. He vindicated the observations of Lord J. Russell towards the noble Lord, although those observations were misunderstood. What his noble colleague meant to say was, that the suspicions which the noble Lord was compelled to entertain while investigating the transactions of the turf, he carried with him when challenging the proceedings of a totally different class of society.

Lord STANLEY reiterated his disclaimer of any personal imputation on Earl Grey, but insisted that documents had been brought imperfectly under the notice of Parliament.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought the matter had been set at rest by the speech of his noble friend at the head of the Colonial department, and deprecated the acrimony which had pervaded the debates on the subject.

After some observations from Lord REDFERN, the motion was agreed to, and the subject dropped.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At four o'clock, there being but 31 members present, the House stood adjourned to the following day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

JOHN MITCHEL.—Sir G. GREY took an opportunity of stating that there was no truth in the rumour that John Mitchel had breakfasted at the mess of the officers of the *Shearwater*.

DERBY SWEEPS.—In reply to a question from Sir R. Inglis, Sir G. GREY said that he had made inquiries respecting the legality of Derby sweeps, and found that, by the 42nd Geo. II., cap. 19, they were illegal. They were also illegal by the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., and instructions had been issued to the Excise to take the necessary steps to put a stop to them in future.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.—On the motion for going into Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, Mr. GOREING moved, as an amendment, that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the bill on that day fortnight.—A discussion ensued, in which Sir H. Willoughby, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. Newdegate, and Colonel Conolly took part; after which the House divided and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 102 to 76.

The House then went into Committee, and some very close divisions took place, in one of which an amendment moved by the Attorney-General was only carried by the casting vote of the Chairman. Very little progress was made in Committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The report on the Ecclesiastical Unions and Divisions of Parishes (Ireland) Bill was brought up and agreed to.

LAW OF ENTAIL (SCOTLAND) BILL.—This bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.—At the request of Lord J. RUSSELL, Mr. HUME consented to put off the adjourned debate on his motion upon this subject from the next day (Friday) to Thursday next.

SUGAR DUTIES.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Sir R. H. INGLIS commenced the debate. The hon. gentleman opposed the Government measure, on the ground that it was part of a scheme of policy which encouraged slavery and the slave-trade.

Mr. BARRELL also opposed the measure of the Government, and contended that a fixed differential duty of 10s. on slave produce for a few years would effect more good for our colonies than the present scheme.

Mr. LABOUCHERE strongly advocated the Government plan.

In the debate which ensued, Mr. GOSBURN supported the amendment, while Sir R. PEEL supported the measure of the Government.

On a division, the proposition of the Government was carried by a majority of 260 to 245.

Adjourned.

NATIONAL SPORTS

How bounteous are rousers! how charming chests
Containing ingots, bags of dollars, coins
(Not of old victors, all whose heads and crests
Weigh not the thin ore where their visage shines,
But) of fine unclipt gold, where duly rests
Some likeness, which the glittering circlet confines
Of modern, reigning, sterling, stipend stamp—
Yes! ready money is Aladdin's lamp.

BYRON.

If it be a gracious philosophy to find "sermons in stones," it will not be objected against essays of this nature, that occasionally they point a moral. Those who watch the progress of our National Sports cannot but remark that their changes are singularly akin to the operations of matters of higher social account; that a graver character "grows with their growth and strengthens with their strength;" that the youth of sporting, like the spring-tide of those who adopt it, is a season of flowers and blossoms—but that both the harvest and the reapers come in due time. The simple wreath of evergreen—which Pindar sings was the Olympian trophy—was represented by the silver bell, the bauble which constituted our own racing prize in the early age of the turf. We have no authentic records of the substitute for the "chaplet of wild olive;" but our "bell" presently became a "bowl," anon a "cup," then a vase, or piece of plate, or shield, or candelabrum, or some such ornamental contrivance.

In the course of last year, a professional proprietor of race-horses won more cups, vases, shields, candelabra, &c., than his house could hold: trophies intended to decorate the castles and banquet-halls of those who formerly represented the cause of our National Sport—the turf. Similar prizes awaited the skill and spirit of the yacht sailor. But the cunning of the marine modeller was soon exhausted, and nothing remained to him in the fact or fable of the sea whence to design an appropriate reward for amateur navigation. Still, rather than insult amphibious chivalry "with common dross," re-curse was had to the domestic circle; and we have witnessed a naval triumph crowned with "a silver teapot, sugar-bowl and cream-jug to correspond."

Britain!—what gerdon waits on thy sea-service;
From glory—down to a complete tea-service!

Like the turfite, during the past season a yachtsman carried off "a tin" enough to furnish a silversmith's shop: his cabin had all the air of a butler's pantry—preparing for company. But this gentleman's wager-yacht was no more constructed upon the principle of yacht-sailing, than the trainer's house upon that of the noble's mansion. His wager-craft was a spectre boat—nothing but ribs and spars: made to sail—as the razor-rogue's blades were made to sell. Now the commentary on these facts is the change whereof they are the cause and not the consequence. Specie is fast becoming a substitute for honorary prizes. The Royal Thames Yacht Club now give money in lieu of "mugs;" and the turf, instead of incomprehensible allegories in pewter and ornate, rousers, bags of dollars, coins. . . . It is the harvest-time of sporting. Thus, in this barren interval, this week of most unwelcome ease, when neither Diana nor Venus (in capacity of sea-nymph) is in the ascendant, we have taken occasion to point out the bias of sporting as it at present prevails. Stewards of races, regattas, and revels of all sorts and societies, are now to look upon themselves as chancellors of the sporting exchequer. They must eschew the ornamental, and bestow on their duties attentions of "a sterling stamp."

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Some little business was done at the undermentioned prices, most of which will be found to agree pretty nearly with those last quoted:—

JULY STAKES.		
6 to 4 on The Flying Dutchman.		
LIVERPOOL CUP.		
10 to 1 agst Cawroush (t)	20 to 1 agst Vanpyre	20 to 1 agst Montpensier
10 to 1 — Executor		25 to 1 — Lightning
GOODWOOD STAKES.		
9 to 1 agst Crozier	15 to 1 agst Tartar	20 to 1 agst Deloraine
10 to 1 — Diplomatist	16 to 1 — Gaiety	25 to 1 — Milwood
13 to 1 — Remembrance	20 to 1 — Reflection (t)	25 to 1 — Baronet (t)
14 to 1 — Chat	20 to 1 — Chanticleer (t)	30 to 1 — Watchdog
GOODWOOD CUP.		
2 to 1 agst The Hero	4 to 1 agst Van Tromp	5 to 1 agst Cossack
ST. LEGER.		
5 to 4 agst Surplice	3 to 1 agst Springy Jack	6 to 1 agst Justice to Ireland
DERBY.		
25 to 1 agst Elthron	30 to 1 agst Borneo	33 to 1 agst Saucy Dick
25 to 1 — Honeycomb	33 to 1 — Uriel	33 to 1 — Osterley
	33 to 1 agst Judas	

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The early news from Paris on Monday leaving the issue of the sanguinary struggle then existing in a state of doubt, caused the opening prices of Consols to be quoted at a fall of about 3 per cent. The first quotation was 82½ for the opening, and after a slight rally some bargains were done at 82½. On the publication, however, of the second editions of the morning papers, detailing the gradual defeat of the insurgents, prices rapidly advanced; and 83½ buyers was the closing quotation. The continued success of the French government induced a further advance on Tuesday. During the day Consols fluctuated only between 83½ buyers and sellers, closing at 82½ to 83. Wednesday's Market opened steadily, and, although the business transacted was most limited, Consols closed at an advance of ½ per cent., the price being 83½ to 84. On Thursday the Market was again buoyant, the abundance of money more than counterbalancing any pressure on the Market from Foreign political events. At present the speculators appear to be all for "the rise;" and as the Budget will not appear during this account, the chances are favourable. How the deficiency in the revenue is to be provided for, forms no subject for consideration just now; but must shortly exercise some influence on prices. Exchequer Bills have scarcely varied; but India Bonds quote unusually low prices. Reduced has recovered its relative position in the price list. At the close of the week there was a steady market at the following rates:—Bank Stock, 189½; Reduced, 84½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 84½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 8 11-16; Ditto October 10, 1859, 8 7-16; India Bonds, £1000, 20 p; Consols for Opening, 83½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 39 p; Ditto, £500, 39 p; Ditto, Small, 38 p; Ditto, 2d., 29.

The Foreign Market was heavy on Monday, Spanish quoting the decline of 1½ for the Five per Cents, and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents also marking a decline. On Tuesday, however, there was a trifling rally, Mexican advancing to 16½; Spanish Five per Cents to 1½; the Three per Cents to 2½; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents to 4½. There has been but slight variation since, and the state of inactivity reigning in the market may be seen by the following quotations being the only business registered at the close of the week:—Brazilian Bonds, 64; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 16½; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 1854; Spanish, Passive, 3; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 65½; Ditto, Bonds, 63½.

At the beginning of the week the Railway Market displayed considerable depression. Great Westerns, North-Westerns, and Midlands suffered the most extensively. It proved, however, a speculative movement, and the parties, having oversold themselves, were obliged to buy in, which rallied prices. Notwithstanding this rise, the market is anything but firm, from the state of the traffic returns of the established lines, and the remote prospects of lines progressing being able to find the funds for completion except at a ruinous sacrifice of the original proprietary. Prices at the close of the week were, for Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 13½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 3½; Caledonian, 30; Chester and Holyhead, 20½; Eastern Counties, 14½; Ditto, New Guaranteed Six per Cent, 3; East Lincolnshire, 20½; Great Northern, 5½; Great South and West, (Ireland), 20½; Great North of England, 230; Ditto, New, £15, 28; Great Western, 85; Ditto, Half Shares, 48; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14½; Hull and Selby, Quarter Shares, 50½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Ditto, New, Gua. Six per Cent, 2½; Leeds and Bradford, 89; London and B. & C. W., 41; Lond., Brighton, and S. Coast, 30½; Do. New, £2, guar. Six per Cent., 2½; Lond. and North-West, 120½; Ditto New, 2½; London and S.-West, 45½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 4½; Midland, 99½; Ditto Birmingham and Derby, 73½; North British, 2½; Doitto, Quarters, 4½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 26½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 63; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2½; Do. do., Class B, 1½; South-Eastern, 3½; Do. No. 3, 15½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 31½; Do. Original New and Berwick, 30½; Do. Extension, No. 1, 17½; Do. G. N. E. Preference, 8½; Do. East and West Riding Extension, 30½; Namur and Liege, 2; Northern of France, 4½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—As it has been already remarked, the speculation appears to be for a rise, and the operations of Friday were generally in its favour. Consols advanced to 84½ for the Account, and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents to 84½. Consols closed a shade worse, quoting 84. The Foreign and Share Markets, without any great alteration, were decidedly firmer.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of wheat of home produce has been received up to our market this week, coastwise as well as by land carriage. To-day the show moved off steadily, at, in some instances, an advance on the prices of Monday of 1s per quarter. All other kinds were firm, and quite dear. Scarcely any foreign wheat has come in since our market. Rather large quantities were disposed of to country dealers, at an extreme rate of currency. Bonded parcels were quite as dear, notwithstanding the advance in the duty to 10s per quarter. Barley was a slow inquiry, but, as the imports are not so large this week, holders would not submit to any further reduction in value. The malt trade was very moved off slowly, at late rates. Oats, beans, peas, and all other articles

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2030; barley, 80; oats, 1490. Irish: oats, 1850. Foreign: wheat, 140; barley, 5420; oats, 12,170. Flour, 1890 sacks; malt, 910 quarters. English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s to 52s; ditto, white, 49s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s to 48s; ditto, white, 45s to 53s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 25s to 30s; distilling ditto, 25s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, 25s to 30s; brown ditto, 48s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 21s to 24s; tick beans, new, 33s to 35s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; rye peas, 35s to 38s; mangel, 35s to 38s; white, 35s to 37s; bolters, 37s to 40s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 44s; Suffolk, 34s to 37s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s, per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds the demand has ruled heavy. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 41s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempsed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 40s to 10s; white do., 6s to 9s 6d; rares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, 280 to 234 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £12 10s to £13 0s, ditto foreign, £8 to £9 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 10s per ton; canary, 73s to 76s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; up to —s. Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 11d; barley, 31s 3d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 29s 4; beans, 30s 11d; peas, 38s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46s 11d; barley, 31s 3d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 29s 4; beans, 30s 11d; peas, 38s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—A small public sale has taken place since our last. The biddings were tolerably steady, and prices were fairly supported.

Sugar.—Fine parcels of sugar have been in steady request this week, but all other kinds have met a slow inquiry. In prices we have no material alteration to notice.

Coffee.—The qualities brought forward have been by no means extensive. On the whole the demand has ruled firm, but we have no improvement to notice in value. The whole of the demand is tolerably steady, but we have no improvement to notice in value. Reduction in value. Fine marks are selling at a very dull inquiry for Dutch butter, at the late rate per cwt. Irish butter has declined 2s per cwt. Waterford, landed, 8s 10s to 8s 11s; Limerick, 8s 10s to 8s 11s; Cork, 8s 10s to 8s 11s; and Clonmel and Carlow, 8s 10s to 8s 11s. English butter, moves off slowly, at barely late rates. Fine Dorset, 8s 10s to 8s 11s; middling and good, 8s 10s to 8s 11s; Devon, 8s 10s to 8s 11s. Fresh, 9s to 11s per dozen lbs. Choice bacon is quite as dear, but other kinds are neglected. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 70s to 75s; heavy, 68s to 72s; Limerick, sizeable, 66s to 71s; and heavy, 66s to 68s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are a slow inquiry, at late rates.

Tallow.—P.Y.C. on the spot, 44s 6d to 45s; and for delivery in the last three months, 43s per cwt. Town tallow, 44s to 44s 6d per cwt., net cash.

Oils.—The demand is tolerably steady, but we have no improvement to notice in value.

Spirits.—So little business has been done in this market that prices are most nominal.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 18s to £3 12s; clover ditto, £3 18s to £4 12s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 10s per load.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing slowly, at a fall in prices of from 1d to 2d per lb. Privately next to nothing is doing.

Coals (Friday).—Belmont, 15s 3d; Bell, 15s; Haswell, 16s 3d; Caradoc, 15s; Denison, 14s 6d; Tees, 16s; Stewart's, 16s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—An extremely heavy demand continues to be experienced for all kinds of hops, the show of which is seasonably extensive, and prices have further declined 2s per cwt. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is called from £190,000 to £200,000.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing slowly, at a fall in prices of from 1d to 2d per lb. Privately next to nothing is doing.

Coals (Friday).—Belmont, 15s 3d; Bell, 15s; Haswell, 16s 3d; Caradoc, 15s; Denison, 14s 6d; Tees, 16s; Stewart's, 16s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—An extremely heavy demand continues to be experienced for all kinds of hops, the show of which is seasonably extensive, and prices have further declined 2s per cwt. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is called from £190,000 to £200,000.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing slowly, at a fall in prices of from 1d to 2d per lb. Privately next to nothing is doing.

Coals (Friday).—Belmont, 15s 3d; Bell, 15s; Haswell, 16s 3d; Caradoc, 15s; Denison, 14s 6d; Tees, 16s; Stewart's, 16s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—An extremely heavy demand continues to be experienced for all kinds of hops, the show of which is seasonably extensive, and prices have further declined 2s per cwt. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is called from £190,000 to £200,000.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing slowly, at a fall in prices of from 1d to 2d per lb. Privately next to nothing is doing.

Coals (Friday).—Belmont, 15s 3d; Bell, 15s; Haswell, 16s 3d; Caradoc, 15s; Denison, 14s 6d; Tees, 16s; Stewart's, 16s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—An extremely heavy demand continues to be experienced for all kinds of hops, the show of which is seasonably extensive, and prices have further declined 2s per cwt. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is called from £190,000 to £200,000.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing slowly, at a fall in prices of from 1d to 2d per lb. Privately next to nothing is doing.

Coals (Friday).—Belmont, 15s 3d; Bell, 15s; Haswell, 16s 3d; Caradoc, 15s; Denison, 14s 6d; Tees, 16s; Stewart's, 16s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—An extremely heavy demand continues to be experienced for all kinds of hops, the show of which is seasonably extensive, and prices have further declined 2s per cwt. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is called from £190,000 to £200,000.

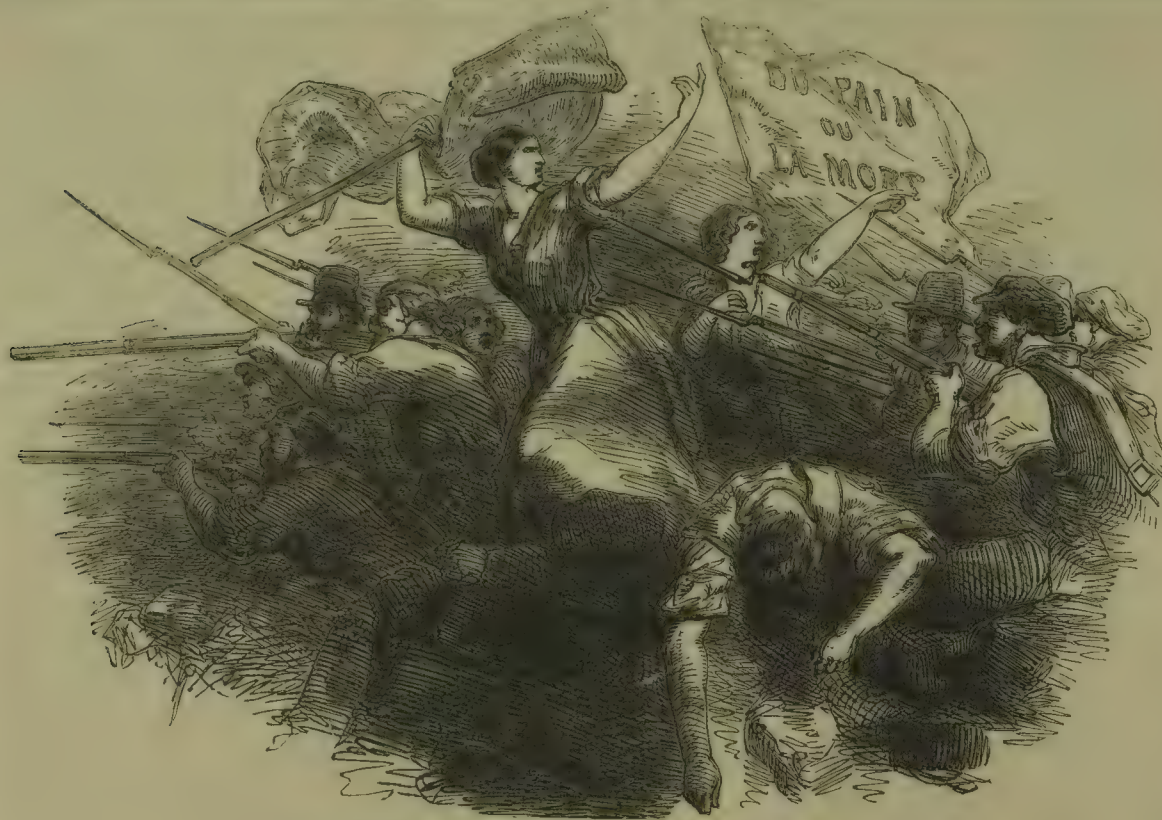
Wool.—The public sales are progressing slowly, at a fall in prices of from 1d to 2d per lb. Privately next to nothing is doing.

Coals (Friday).—Belmont, 15s 3d; Bell, 15s; Haswell, 16s 3d; Caradoc, 15s; Denison, 14s 6d; Tees, 16s; Stewart's, 16s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—An extremely heavy demand continues to be experienced for all kinds of hops, the show of which is seasonably extensive, and prices have further declined 2s per cwt. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is called from £190,000 to £200,000.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing slowly, at a fall in prices of from 1d to 2d per lb. Privately next to nothing is doing.

Coals (Friday).—Belmont, 15s 3d; Bell, 15s; Haswell, 16s 3d; Caradoc, 15s; Denison, 14s 6d; Tees, 16s; Stewart's, 16s per ton.



WOMEN ON THE BARRICADE, NEAR THE PORTE ST. DENIS.



INCIDENT ON THE BOULEVARDS

The conflict began at an early hour (five o'clock), and after a severe struggle the barricades at the barriers of Rochechouart, and along the line of the outer Boulevard, were carried early in the afternoon. It was proposed to bring cannon against the barricade Rochechouart. 'No,' said the National Guards, 'we will storm it.' 'But the loss of life?' 'What care we for the loss of life? They (the insurgents) have not spared ours.' And it was manfully stormed, though defended

by demons who resisted to the last. It was there that Roche, editor of *Le Pere Duchene*, fell. He was summoned by a Garde Mobile to surrender, and having refused, the Garde shot him in the head. In falling, a pistol, which La Roche held in his hand, went off, and shot the Garde Mobile through the body.

After the barricades had been carried by the troops and National Guards and

(Continued from page 419.)
in the groin, from which it is understood that his death has resulted. The following is the manner in which he was wounded:—The venerable prelate having offered Gen. Cavaignac to go on a mission of conciliation to the insurgents, the offer was at once accepted, and three members of the National Assembly, MM. Larabit, Galli-Cazalet, and Druet-Desvaux, volunteered to accompany him. On their arrival at the entry to the Faubourg St. Antoine, the Archbishop and his companions advanced to speak to the insurgents. They were just crossing the formidable barricade at the entrance to the faubourg, when unfortunately the beat of a drum alarmed the insurgents. They thought that the attack was about to recommence; some shots were discharged on both sides, and unhappily one of the balls struck the Archbishop, who immediately fell. Some of the insurgents went immediately to the assistance of the venerable prelate, who was carried to the hospital of Quinze Vingts. As for M. Larabit and the other members, they hastened to descend from the barricade, but, as they had advanced too far to retreat, they fell into the hands of the insurgents, and remained prisoners the whole of the night. Immediately after being taken away, they were carried before the leader of the insurgents, who was dressed in the uniform of a Captain of the National Guard. The man promised to do all in his power to save them, and brought them to his own house. About three o'clock in the morning some of the insurgents went to M. Larabit, and asked him to interfere in their behalf with the Government, in order that hostilities might cease. M. Larabit agreed to do so, and to accompany the delegates of the insurgents to the Assembly, promising at the same time to return again as a prisoner if the Government refused the proposal. Before starting, however, one of the insurgents enabled the three representatives to escape, and showed them a route by which they could get out of the faubourg. The lives of the representatives were several times threatened. The insurgents denied that the fatal shot came from their side.

The situation of Paris on Saturday night was still very alarming: though the insurgents had been driven from their positions on the left bank of the Seine, and that part of the city was quite free from them, being held by strong patrols of troops, National Guards, and Mobiles, they were posted in great force at various points on the right bank, from which the troops had been unable to dislodge them, notwithstanding the most vigorous and repeated assaults, in the course of which great loss of life occurred. The Faubourg St. Antoine and Faubourg du Temple, towards the east, and the Clos St. Lazare, in the north side of the town, formed their strongholds in this direction.

SUNDAY.

Those localities were the chief points of attack on the morning of Sunday.



THE CANNONADE IN THE RUE ST. JACQUES.—SKETCHED FROM THE PONT AU CHANGE.

the troops were engaged in sweeping the Boulevards in the direction of the Faubourg St. Antoine.

In the vicinity of the house on the Boulevard du Temple, from which Fieschi fired on Louis Philippe, the insurgents fought with the most determined courage throughout the day. Not content with defending the positions in the Rue de Crussol and the Rue Menel Montard, they determined on a *sortie*, and debouching from those streets spread themselves along the Boulevard to the Théâtre de la Gacilé, fighting hand to hand with the troops, while their main body, sweeping by the Jardin Turc, drove the National Guards and troops past the Cadran Bleu, and into the Rue Charlot. Their success was of only brief duration. They were driven back at the point of the bayonet, and although they continued to resist for hours afterwards, were ultimately obliged to retreat.

General Negrier, one of the Questors of the National Assembly, was killed on Sunday. In the course of the evening, after a sanguinary contest in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville, he marched by the Quai des Ormes at the head of a detachment of the 24th of the line, with artillery and a body of the National Guard, in the direction of the Pont Marie and the barracks of the Célestins which was occupied by the insurgents. The General, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, carried in succession a great number of barricades, and after an obstinate resistance he re-captured the barracks, and drove the insurgents from the corn stores, where they had fixed themselves; then returning by the Boulevard Bourdon, he sent Commandant Boizard, of the National Guard, to order reinforcements, in order to disengage the upper part of the Rue St. Antoine from the insurgents, who were still in the neighbourhood of Saint Paul, when he was struck by a ball, at the entrance of the Rue Saint Antoine, in front of the great barricade which defends the entrance of the faubourg. General Charbonnel, a representative of the people, was severely wounded beside him.



"SHUT THE WINDOWS!"

At nine o'clock on Sunday night orders were given that all the *persiennes* or shutters of the windows of all the houses should be thrown and left open, as several National Guards and soldiers had been killed by shots fired within the houses by men concealed behind those *persiennes*.

"During the day, at Clignancourt, the troops found a pail filled with turpentine and other inflammable matter, and a syringe with which it was said the Communists were determined to set fire to the houses in Paris after they had pillaged them. The troops likewise discovered the grocer who had supplied those materials, and were about to inflict summary justice on him when the unfortunate man supplicated them to spare his life, assuring them that he had been robbed of those articles by an armed force, who broke into his house. The inflammable matter and apparatus were lodged in the *marie* of the 2nd arrondissement.

In the Faubourg du Temple, the *femme* (keeper) of a wine shop infused arsenic in the wine she served to the poor soldiers, many of whom fell dead in consequence of partaking of the deadly draught. The same occurrence was repeated in other parts of Paris, and many soldiers thus miserably perished. One of the first orders of General Cavaignac, after the capital was declared in a state of siege, was that the troops of the line and the Garde Mobile should fight, and that the National Guard should guard the streets, prevent the assembling of crowds, and watch over the preservation of private property. The plan was an excellent one. It completely stopped all assistance being sent to the insurgents. Every person not on duty as a National Guard was searched, his residence asked, and he was led by a National Guard to his own door. No one was allowed to move about who was not possessed with a *laissez passer*, and even business was not taken for an excuse for being out in these terrible times.

Many curious discoveries were made in consequence of this arrangement. In the Rue de Helder, and in the neighbourhood of Notre Dame de Lorette, well-



OVATION TO MARTIN, THE YOUNG GARDE MOBILE.

drawn females were detected carrying ball cartridges in their baskets. A man feigning to be wounded was carried on a mattress which was filled with gunpowder and ball, and some hearses were seized which contained powder and ball.

On Sunday afternoon the following order was issued for the arrest of M. Emile de Girardin, for the seizure of the *Presse*, and for the suppression of the opposition newspapers generally:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY—EQUALITY—FRATERNITY.

"The Chief of the Executive Power, in virtue of the decree of the National Assembly, which places the city of Paris in a state of siege, resolves:—The Prefect of Police, and every agent of the public force, on the view of this present decree, will cause to be arrested the citizen Emile de Girardin, and to suppress the journal the *Presse*."—The Prefect of Police will immediately order the seizure of all public newspapers, which, by their hostile publication, prolong the struggle which is embroiling the capital in blood, and compromising the safety of the Republic.

"Paris, June 25, 1848."

In consequence of this decree M. de Girardin was arrested at three o'clock, and sent to the Conciergerie. The article in the *Presse* of Sunday, complaining of Paris being under the *regne du sabre*, considered as having a tendency to create excitement and rebellion, was the cause of the arrest.

The following ordinances were also issued the same night:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY—EQUALITY—FRATERNITY.

"The Chief of the Executive Power determines as follows:—Every individual working at or raising barricades shall be considered as if he were taken with arms in his hands. "The Head of the Executive Power. "Paris, 25th June, 1848."

"The head of the Executive Government determines:—The Mayors of the different arrondissements of Paris are to proceed forthwith to the disarming of every National Guard who, without legitimate motive, has failed to answer to the appeals which have been made to him to join in the defence of the Republic. "Paris, 25th June, 1848."

"Considering the decree of the National Assembly declaring Paris in a state of siege, we, the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the capital, in virtue of the powers conferred on us by the same decree, decree as follows:—Art. 1. All placards on political subjects, and not emanating from the authorities, are forbidden till the re-establishment of public tranquillity. Art. 2. All authorities, civil and military, will look to the execution of this decree. "24th June."

"CAVAIGNAC."

The *Moniteur du Soir* gives the following *resumé* of the operations of the army on Sunday:—

"The attack was commenced at an early hour against the Faubourgs du Temple, St. Antoine, St. Denis, and the streets du Temple and St. Martin.—The Rue du Temple was first cleared, but the insurgents who were driven from it entrenched themselves in the faubourg of the same name, towards the Rue Saint-Maur, and joined their friends in La Villette and La Chapelle. The left bank of the Seine was completely in possession of the National Guard and of the troops of the line. At the Place Maubert, however, a musket shot was fired from a window on the republican guard, which was drawn up there. The soldiers instantly entered the house, and having found the man who fired the shot, they forthwith put him to death. Some attempts were made during the day to erect barricades on the left bank of the Seine, but they were instantly destroyed by the National Guard and the troops of the line, who remained definitely masters of every point. On the right bank the contest was prolonged, but several of the barricades in the Rue St. Antoine were carried and the insurgents lost ground. They retrenched themselves, however, on other points, and forced their way into several houses, from whence they fired on the troops. This occurred towards twelve o'clock in the Place du Châtelet, the Quay of the Magisserie, and in several adjoining streets. Some battalions of the National Guards of the departments, which were marching in perfect confidence on the Quay de la Magisserie, received several discharges which caused them a severe loss. A similar occurrence took place at the Place du Châtelet, and in the small streets in the neighbourhood, where the insurgents endeavoured to form barricades without success. Engineers and firemen were employed to dislodge the insurgents entrenched in the houses. Those houses were pierced in the rear or in the roof, a passage having been effected through the adjoining houses. At three o'clock the insurgents were defeated on almost every point. The Clos St. Lazare and the Faubourg du Temple were cleared. The insurgents then entrenched themselves in the Marais, where preparations were made to dislodge them.

"Five thousand muskets were captured by the National Guard, who passed from house to house until they reached the barricades. The engineers and corps of firemen afforded valuable assistance in accomplishing those perilous operations. During those attacks, which cost several valuable lives, a superior officer of the artillery of the National Guard of Neuilly was severely wounded. An officer of the former Garde Républicaine was captured whilst firing on the troops at the barricade of the Rue Planche Milbray. The troops would have shot him, had not M. Dutier, a representative of the people, saved him by throwing his scarf over him. He was lodged in the cellars of the Hôtel de Ville. M. Michel, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Parisian artillery, was wounded near Notre Dame.

The company of the National Guard, composed of inhabitants residing in the



CANNONADE IN THE CLOS ST. LAZARE.

Rue de la Paix, lost seven men killed and ten wounded. Amongst the former are mentioned M. Basserot Jouveller, a stationer, of the Rue de la Paix, and M. Lepaule, a locksmith.

M. Dulac, Colonel of the 20th Regiment of the line, has been promoted to the rank of General of Brigade for the bravery he displayed during the two days in the attack on the barricades.

It is said that the 7th Legion of the National Guard Mobile lost 800 men at the attack on the Clos Saint Lazare. A private of the 4th Legion of the same corps, describing the attack on a barricade in the Rue Saint Jacques, said that he left there three-fourths of the legion. He added that he escaped solely by throwing himself on his face, and he was immediately covered by the men who fell under the fire of the insurgents. "The dead bodies," said he, "were tossed about as paviors throw paving-stones."

After the capture of the Clos St. Lazare, some of the insurgents made a rush into the Rue St. Lazare, and attempted to force into the houses, but they were driven back by the National Guards on duty at the corner of the Rue des Martyrs.

MONDAY.

On Sunday night the troops and insurgents remained under arms, and on Monday morning the state of Paris was as follows:—On the left bank of the Seine the insurgents had been entirely dispersed, with the exception of a few isolated parties, who still held out in the most remote part of the great Faubourg St. Marceau, and who would have surrendered before then, but that a rumour had got among them that no quarter was to be given. In the whole of that district, however, the danger was at an end, and there was not the slightest appearance of a fresh insurrection. The Island of St. Louis, which had been on Sunday for some time in the hands of the insurgents, had also been retaken. On the right bank the insurgents had been driven from the formidable Clos St. Lazare, after a murderous struggle, in which a vast number of lives were sacrificed on both sides. The insurgents had been dislodged, also, from all the positions which they occupied in the Rue St. Antoine, and in the streets between the Hôtel de Ville and the basin of the Canal St. Martin.

The National Guard and the troops occupied the whole of the line of the canal from the Place de la Bastille to the district called the Chapelle St. Denis, which last place had been taken at a late hour on Sunday night, after a murderous struggle. General Duvivier, who commanded in the quarter of the Hôtel de Ville, had completely suppressed the revolt in that quarter, was master of the whole line as far as the Bastille, and had formed a junction with general Lamoricière, who commanded the troops in the north of Paris, and who had succeeded on Sunday evening in taking the Clos St. Lazare. The insurrection has thus been driven from the heart of Paris, which it occupied till the preceding evening, and it was on this (Monday) morning confined to the Faubourg St. Antoine, which, however, was a very extensive district.

Up to this period of the conflict it was estimated in the best-informed quarters that the number of troops, National Guards, and Garde Mobile killed and wounded, was upwards of 15,000. This is probably a little exaggerated, but there is no doubt that the number was enormous. On the side of the insurgents the casualties were not so numerous.

On Monday morning an armistice took place, when the insurgents sent a deputation to propose a surrender on the condition that the insurgents should be allowed to retain their arms. This proposal was at once rejected by General Cavaignac, who insisted on an unconditional surrender, and allowed the insurgents till ten o'clock to determine what they should do. At that hour it was thought that the terms proposed were agreed to, and some of the Government troops having got within the lines of the insurgents, were fired at, and a great number of them were killed. Hostilities immediately recommenced, which, after a short contest, was brought to an end by the unconditional surrender of the insurgents, who themselves assisted in pulling down their barricades.

"During the conflict on Sunday and Monday, it should be mentioned, the National Guards from the departments near Paris, particularly Rouen, Amiens, Orleans, &c., fought gallantly by the side of their Paris brethren.

"Monday night passed without the slightest disturbance or appearance of an intention on the part of the insurgents to renew the contest. After one o'clock in the day there was no fighting, but it was not till twenty-five minutes to ten o'clock at night that M. Sénard, the President of the National Assembly, announced that all was terminated, that the barricades had been taken down, and that nothing remained excepting that agitation which was inseparable from such events.

A great number of the insurgents had laid down their arms; but by far the greater number of them had taken refuge in the country between Vincennes and St. Denis, where they were pursued by several regiments of cavalry and infantry. In the course of Monday evening 1500 took up their quarters in the cemetery of Père la Chaise; but on an alarm that the troops were coming, they retreated to the neighbourhood of Romainville.

The total number who had fled to the country amounted to several thousands. The number of prisoners already made was very great. The prisons were filled with them, and every hour added to the number. On Monday night 500 prisoners who had surrendered in the Faubourg du Temple were marched along the Boulevard strongly guarded by infantry, and carried to one of the detached forts in the neighbourhood of Paris. They consisted principally of *ouvriers*, but several of them were dressed in the uniform of National Guards, and a considerable number in that of the Garde Républicaine and on the same evening the whole of the city was illuminated, not so much as a token of rejoicing for the victory gained, as to enable the sentries to distinguish each other, and to prevent any further attempt upon the part of the insurgents. In the course of the evening General Cavaignac issued the following proclamation to the National Guard and the army:—

"Citizens, soldiers.—The sacred cause of the Republic has triumphed; your devotedness and unshakable courage have baffled guilty projects and done justice on fatal errors. In the name of the country, in the name of all humanity, be thanked for your efforts—be blessed for this necessary triumph. This morning the emotion of the struggle was legitimate, inevitable. But at present be as great in calm as you have just been in the combat. In Paris I see victors and vanquished, but may my name be accused if I should consent to see victims. Justice will take its course—let it act—that is your wish, and it is mine also. Ready to return to the rank of simple citizen, I will carry in the midst of you the civic souvenir of having, in these grave trials, only taken from liberty what the safety of the Republic itself demanded, and of leaving an example to whoever may be in his turn called on to fulfil such great duties."

The insurgents had resolved to defend themselves to the last, and had posted up a printed proclamation in the streets, declaring that they would bury themselves under the ruins rather than surrender, except on their own terms. They had cannon of large dimensions, from which they poured a murderous fire upon the troops, and they only gave way when they found that the howitzers were rapidly thinning their ranks. They then began to fly in every direction, many of them abandoning their muskets; but the exasperation of the troops of the line and the artillery of the National Guard was such that it was impossible to prevent a considerable massacre among the insurgents. A great number, however, were made prisoners; and the armed fugitives, who in their flight frequently turned round to continue the attack, were pursued by a division of the artillery of the National Guard to a considerable distance. The number of muskets abandoned by the insurgents was sufficient to load several carts. The well-disposed inhabitants of the faubourgs were loud in their exclamations of joy at being delivered from the turbulent men who have for several days kept them in agitation and alarm.

Dreadful atrocities are related of the insurgents, and in particular of some of the females who assisted in their defence. One woman cut into pieces the bodies of two of the Garde Mobile, who had been killed. She was taken, and in the heat of indignation and horror at her conduct, killed with blows from the butt-ends of muskets. The injury caused to property by the artillery is very great, but less than might have been expected.

The insurrection was by far the most terrible that has ever desolated Paris. The number of killed and wounded will probably never be known; but certainly they amount to many thousands. Many calculate the number as high as 20,000, and none estimate it below 10,000. The troops of the line suffered greatly, and of the Garde Mobile nearly one-third are either killed or wounded.

The *Messageur* mentions the following journals as being placed under interdiction for the entire duration of the state of siege:—*La Presse*, *La Révolution de 1848*, *L'Organisation du Travail*, *La Vraie République*, *L'Assemblée Nationale*, *Le Napoleon Republicain*, *La Liberté*, *L'Aimable Faubourzien*, *Le Lionnet*, *Le Père Duchesne*, *Le Pilori*.

M. Sénard, President of the National Assembly, on more than one occasion spoke with just indignation of the atrocities committed by the insurgents. Information the most certain does not permit us to doubt the fact of excesses which one might have supposed copied from the most savage tribes of America.

We have spoken of the assassination of five officers of the Garde Mobile, who were decapitated by a man clothed in the garments of a woman; we have told of the poisoned brandy and wine sold in many quarters of the National Guards and soldiers, in consequence of which many of them died, and of the jagged balls extracted from the wounds of the *bleeses*. Many similar facts have been related. On the principal barrier of the Faubourg Saint Antoine might have been seen impaled on a pike the mutilated and disembowelled body of a Republican guard. In the Pantheon were found hung up by the wrists the bodies of many of the Garde Mobile pierced by stabs of swords and bayonets. In the Clos Saint Lazare an infantry officer, made prisoner by the insurgents, had his wrists cut off, and left to die slowly on the ground of his frightful wounds. A dragoon had his feet cut off, and then placed dying on his horse and driven off.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following affecting anecdote:—"After having been so unfortunately wounded, the Archbishop of Paris was carried to a house in the Rue St. Antoine, and afterwards to the Hospital of the Quinze Vingts. On the way he was escorted by some Garde Mobiles. The physiognomy of one of these brave lads had struck him, having seen him fight and disarm his enemy, after being wounded several times. Calling him to his side, he had strength enough left to raise his arms, and taking a little wooden crucifix attached to a black collar which he had, he gave it to the young hero, saying to him, 'Never quit this cross: lay it on your heart, it will make you happy.' Francis Delavignière, such was his name, swore, with his hands joined, and in the attitude of prayer, ever to preserve this precious souvenir of the dying prelate."

From the departments the news is of a chequered kind. A serious insurrection broke out at Marseilles on the 22nd ult. Like that of Paris, it was caused by the workmen of the *ateliers nationaux*, who were discontented with the measures taken for regulating their labour. These workmen, who were organised as auxiliary companies of the National Guard, and provided with ammunition, in the first place attacked the Prefecture, which fortunately they were not able to take. Repulsed by the National Guard and the line, they fell back towards the

Place aux Œufs, which is the old part of Marseilles, and is composed of a labyrinth of narrow streets. Here they raised barricades, and entrenched themselves in the houses, from which they kept up a hot fire from the windows. The National Guard and the line, aided by a detachment of sappers, were obliged to besiege each house successively. The insurgents resisted during the day with extraordinary fury. At last, being forced in their last retreat, they were obliged to disperse, or to hide themselves. About fifty were taken. The loss of the National Guards and the line is reckoned at about one hundred. General Saint Martin, commandant of the Marseilles National Guard, was wounded, as well as many other of the principal citizens of that town. In the evening the contest was not looked upon as at an end. A very strong barricade in the Place Castellane was still occupied by a mass of insurgents, and great anxiety reigned through the town. Reinforcements were looked for during the night or on the morrow.

Later accounts state that the insurrection is completely suppressed, and that the city is perfectly quiet.

The accounts from Lyons are very satisfactory. The city is tranquil, and a large number of National Guards volunteered to march to the assistance of the Government in Paris.

M. Emile de Girardin has been set at liberty.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly during the four eventful days of the insurrection was occupied solely with the consideration of the scenes of internecine warfare which were being enacted around it. On each day the President reported at the various sittings the progress of events at intervals in the Assembly.

SATURDAY.—The following decrees were passed:—"The Republic adopts the children and widows of the citizens who fell on the 23rd of June, and who may hereafter fall in the defence of order, liberty, and the Republican institutions."

"Art. 1. The National Assembly declares itself *en permanence*."

"Art. 2. Paris is placed in a state of siege."

"All the Executive powers are delegated to General Cavaignac."

In the course of the sitting the President read to it the following letter, which he had received from the Executive Committee:—

"M. le Président.—We should have been wanting in our duties and honour had we withdrawn before a sedition and a public peril. We withdraw only before a vote of the Assembly. By surrendering into its hands the power with which you had invested them, the members of the Executive Committee re-enter the ranks of the national representation, to devote themselves to the common danger and to the safety of the Republic."

"The Members of the Executive Government,

"ARAGO, LEDRU ROLLIN, GARNIER PAGES, LAMARTINE, MARIE, PAGNERRE, Secretary."

"June 24, 1848."

The President then added, that such of his colleagues as were anxious to repair to the different quarters of Paris, to tell the masses what their consciences dictated, might proceed with security to the three following points:—First, to the head-quarters of General Lamoricière, at the Gate of St. Denis; to those of General Duvivier, at the Hôtel de Ville; and to those of General Damesme, on the Place de la Sorbonne.

The President invited them to wear over their coats the tricoloured scarf.

SUNDAY.—A decree was passed, postponing, in consequence of the present disturbances, until the 5th of July, the payment of commercial bills due on the 23rd of June. The President also read to the Assembly a project of decree, which, after stating that the agitation and sanguinary collision which took place during the last two days had suspended all the works and deprived the labouring classes of all means of existence, proposed to open a credit of 3,000,000*fr.* to be distributed among the indigent population of the 14 *arrondissements* of the department of the Seine, and charged the Minister of the Interior and the Mayor of Paris with that mission. The President observed, that the adoption of the decree was urgent, and the Assembly voted it by acclamation.

MONDAY.—It was decreed as follows:—

"Art. 1. Every individual taken with arms in his hands shall be transported beyond the seas."

"Art. 2. The Executive power is charged with the execution of the present decree."

"Art. 3. Algeria is excluded from the Transatlantic possessions of France to which the insurgents are to be transported."

A decree was also passed to the effect of appointing a committee of fifteen members to investigate the causes of the insurrection, and all the circumstances connected with the invasion of the National Assembly on the 15th of May.

At two o'clock, M. Corbon, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair, and read the following letter to the Assembly:—

"Citizen President.—Thanks to the attitude of the National Assembly, and the devotion and courage of the National Guard and army, the revolt has been suppressed. The struggle has completely ceased in Paris. The moment I am assured that the power conferred to me by the National Assembly are no longer necessary for the salvation of the Republic, I will respectfully resign them in its hands. (Signed) "CAVAIGNAC."

This communication excited the liveliest enthusiasm, and the whole Assembly, rising, cried "Vive la République!"

M. Corbon next announced to the Assembly that M. Dornés, one of its members, who was dangerously wounded in the attack of a barricade, was out of danger.

TUESDAY.—At ten o'clock M. Sénard, the President, having taken the chair, informed the Assembly that the situation of Paris continued perfectly satisfactory. A few isolated cases had occurred which had been quickly repressed, and order and tranquillity now prevailed. All the intelligence received last night and this morning mention that, with the exception of two or three places where some agitation manifested itself, the greatest calmness reigned throughout the Republic. Nantes, Lyons, and Rouen were somewhat agitated, but no open acts of revolt had taken place. The news from Marseilles was favourable; order had been completely re-established in that city. The Executive Government had, in the meantime, adopted all the measures necessary for the maintenance of tranquillity. The dissolution of the 9th and 12th legions of the National Guard was followed by their disarmament, which was effected without resistance. The clubs had been closed. In a word, the authorities both watched and acted. There were other measures which claimed the co-operation of the National Assembly. After the victory the first thought of the executive power had been for the victims. The Assembly having from the onset provided for the fate of the widows and children, by adopting them, it now behoved it to adopt a resolution expressive of the public feeling and gratitude of France, and to decree becoming funeral honours to the citizens who fell in defence of order, society, and of the Republic. The executive power would not take that charge upon itself, and had deemed it expedient to confide it to a legislative committee, composed of nine representatives, a vice-president, and a secretary of the Assembly.

This proposition having been approved, the President drew by lot the names of the nine commissioners—Messrs. Charlemagne, Lasteyrie, Fournier, de Mortray, Léon Faucher, Querdrel, Obertin, Martin de Strasbourg, and Emilie Ribérieux. All having responded to their names, the President invited them to retire into one of the bureaux to commence labours.

The President then observed, that all the departments, on hearing of the revolt, had sent their contingent of National Guards to the assistance of the capital.

The sitting was then suspended. The Assembly resumed its sitting in the evening, when it was communicated that the Archbishop of Paris died on that day (Tuesday), at four o'clock p.m., and that M. Charbonnel also died of his wounds.

M. Meaule ascended the tribune and read the report of the Committee to which the Transportation Bill had been referred.

General Cavaignac having inferred from certain expressions of M. Meaule that he conceived him of an intention to have all the prisoners tried by court-martial, denied that he had ever entertained such an intention.

M. Meaule said that the General must have misunderstood him.

After an animated discussion the various articles, as follow, were agreed to:—

1. The individuals, at present detained, who have taken part in the insurrection of the 23d inst. and following days, shall be transported, for the sake of the general safety, to the transatlantic possessions of France, other than those situated in the Mediterranean.

2. The instruction commenced before the courts martial shall follow its course, as respects those whom the instruction should designate as chiefs, promoters, or instigators of the insurrection, as having furnished or distributed money, arms, or ammunition, exercised a command, or committed any aggravating act of rebellion.

M. Lerambour suggested that the mission of the courts-martial should continue after the raising of the state of siege.—Adopted.

M. Anthony Thouret proposed to add that all liberated galley-slaves and convicts taken with arms in their hands, or implicated in the rebellion, be also tried by courts-martial.—Adopted.

3. A decree of the National Assembly shall fix the special regimen to which the individuals transported shall be subjected.

4. The Executive power is charged with the prompt execution of the present decree.

The whole law was afterwards voted by an immense majority, about thirty or forty Montagnards rising alone against it.

General Cavaignac next ascended the tribune, and said,

"Citizen Representatives.—You had originally confided the executive power to a committee of five members. In presence of an exceptional situation, you thought proper to establish an exceptional form of Government. The latter, however, cannot endure; and, to-morrow morning, I will resign into your hands the extraordinary power with which you had invested me." (Here the General was interrupted by exclamations of "No, no, we will not accept it," from all parts of the Assembly.) "My opinion," resumed the General, "is, that if a Republic should be jealous of its power, it is also necessary that every one should manifest in a clear and precise manner, that he is not jealous to retain it." (New and redoubled acclamations.)

The Assembly afterwards adjourned at a quarter past twelve at night.

WEDNESDAY.—On the meeting of the Assembly Gen. Cavaignac rose to depose in the tribune the extraordinary power with which he had been invested. He wished it to be understood, that in accepting such power he was alone influenced by the imperative necessity of there being independent and uncontrolled action. These circumstances having ceased, he now, as became him, returned to his former position. Considering, however, the yet agitated state of the public mind, and with a view to the restoration of order, he thought it would be necessary that for some days the state of siege be continued. The Ministry had placed their resignation in his hands, and he now laid down his authority. (Loud cheers from all sides.)

The President said that he was sure he spoke the sentiments of the Assembly and of the whole country, when he declared that they owed a debt of gratitude to General Cavaignac, and he would propose a vote of thanks to the gallant general.

The whole Assembly rose and carried the vote by acclamation, expressed in the most enthusiastic manner. As soon as the plaudits had subsided, the President said, with much warmth of manner, "I have now to declare, in the name of the National Assembly, that General Cavaignac has merited well of his country." Renewed cheering of the most enthusiastic kind, in the midst of which

General Cavaignac said: I ask you to include in this decree the brave army, the brave National Guards, and the general officers who supported me with so much devotedness in my endeavours to support order. The names of the leaders of the troops need not be repeated by me, for they are in all your mouths. (Loud cheers.)

The vote of thanks, as thus amended, was put from the chair, and carried by acclamation.

Towards the close of the sitting, at half-past four o'clock, General Changarnier entered the Assembly and met with the warmest felicitations from all sides. It was announced that he would be named Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of Paris. Sitting was adjourned till eight o'clock.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY passed over in complete tranquillity, the state of siege continuing, but in a modified degree.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The latest intelligence from Paris informs us that Wednesday General Cavaignac returned into the hands of the National Assembly the executive power with which he had been invested. The Assembly passed a vote of thanks to the General by acclamation, and agreed to a decree confiding to him the executive authority, with title of President of the Council, and power to appoint his Ministers, which has been composed as follows:—

General Cavaignac, President of the Council; Bethmont, Justice; Sénard, Interior; General Lamoricière, War; Vermine de St. Maur, Marine; Goudchaux, Finance; Récurt, Public Works; Tourret, Commerce; Bastide, Foreign Affairs.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the preceding details of the events of the several days' sanguinary struggle, we append the substance of the notes taken by our Artist, of the appearance of the localities which he visited in sketching the accompanying Illustrations. That such was accomplished at great personal risk will be inferred by each reader; to whom also it will doubtless be satisfactory to learn that in his faithful and devotional discharge of duty, our Artist experienced no personal injury, though often thrown by circumstances into positions which nothing but a stout heart could have withstood. First, upon the front page of the present Number, is

The Great Barricade at the entrance of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine.—Our Artist having taken a good view of the scene from inside the barricade on the Place de la Bastille, proceeded to the entrance of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine. "Here," he writes, "I inspected the famous barricade: it was as high as a first floor, and more than ten feet deep; the top was covered with double rows of well-armed men. A small passage near the corners was left, through which I passed. When inside this barricade, I was compelled to work like everybody else at removing the pavement, only to show that I sympathized with the insurgents. After this display of *bon vouloir*, I was at liberty, and went up the faubourg to the fifth barricade, showing my dirty hands and muddy coat every time when called upon to assist, to prove that I had contributed my share. The aspect of the faubourg was formidable: one universal feeling pervading all the population; women, old men, children, and entire families were in the street, not at their doors, but in the very middle, mixed with the workmen." This is a fearful picture: the barricade itself bristled with armed men, the planted flag, and the windows and house-tops crowded with people, form an exciting scene. But the most characteristic feature is the board in the centre of the barricade, inscribed COMPLET: this is one of the boards placed on omnibuses to indicate that they are full (*complet*): this piece of wit, at such a moment, is highly characteristic of the French people. The barricade was formed of omnibuses, heavy carts, large masses of building stone, &c. The sketch is taken from the Place de la Bastille. It will be seen by the narrative that General Negrier was shot whilst in front of this vast barricade.

The Conflict in the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine—one of the most desperate scenes detailed in the narrative.

The Interior of the Chamber shows a whole family of insurgents labouring, by various means, to assist the leading members to protect the barricade in the street beneath.

Carrying the Wounded.—This sad incident was to be witnessed at every turn.

Barricade at the corner of the Boulevard and Rue Mazagran, near the Porte St. Denis.—This post was taken by the troops on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock after a fearful conflict. The *Times* report says:—"A large multitude had assembled there early in the morning (Friday), and at ten o'clock a number of carriages, omnibuses, and other vehicles were stopped and upset, and converted into a barricade across the Boulevard, behind which 150 persons, armed with muskets, posted themselves. Another was erected at the Porte St. Martin; and at half-past eleven o'clock a third was commenced on the Boulevard, opposite the Rue Mazagran, which the revolvers had not time to finish."

General Cavaignac and Staff.—In this scene we have the Military Commandant of Paris, with Lamartine, Causidière, and Pierre Bonaparte, and staff, proceeding to the barricade in the Faubourg du Temple; in the fore ground is a regiment of the line, and to the left are dragoons. Our Artist thus describes this scene which he reached after he left the great Barricade of St. Antoine, on his return to the July Column:—"I proceeded to the Arsenal, passing round by the Tour des Tournelles, and approached the Hôtel de Ville, which I found so strongly guarded that I was obliged to descend again the Rue Vieille du Temple, through by-roads, to the Boulevard du Temple. There I saw Lamartine on horseback, with staff, &c., and Pierre Bonaparte. The reports in the papers are false, stating that he was hissed. I saw several bouquets thrown to him from a window at the corner of the Rue du Temple. After a general survey of the troops, I, like many others, was compelled to retire." Cavaignac wore over his coat a blue burnous laced with gold, and black feathers and gold lace in his hat.

Women on the Barricade of St. Denis.—Although this scene appears too melodramatic to be true, still it is the very drama of reality. To the left waves, in grim terror, the flag inscribed "Du Pain ou la Mort" (Bread or Death), and mounted on the barricade are two women heroically calling upon the insurgents to follow their example of self-devotedness. The foremost was well known in the Quartier St. Denis; she was a fine woman, with black hair, and wore a light blue silk dress; her head and arms bare. She and her companion were shot whilst in the attitudes indicated in the Illustration. The scene reminds one of heroines of 1793.

Sketch on the Italian Boulevards.—Our Artist thus describes this act of strange audacity:—"About half-past seven o'clock (on last Saturday morning) the crowd was increasing near the Passage de l'Opéra; not a house was yet open, although every window was occupied. Whilst sitting on one of the benches on the trottoir, a most remarkable incident occurred. A man in a blue blouse, mounted on a superb black horse, with an English hunting-whip in his hand trotted briskly up the Boulevards, in the direction of the Rue Grange Batelière where a battalion of National Guards were standing *à l'arme au pied*, when all of a sudden five or six shots were heard. I turned round and saw a volley of firing from the mass of the National Guards, and the people running and screaming in every direction, and in the most horrible confusion; and, at the same instant, the man in the blouse came galloping by at a tremendous speed. This man, it appears, had actually discharged a pistol, which he had concealed under his blouse, at the battalion. No one had any idea of stopping him, although an immense crowd pursued him. At the moment it was supposed his horse had taken fright. I have since learned that he was arrested in the Place Vendôme." The *Times* account says:—"He put spurs to his horse, and went at full gallop towards the Madeleine. On arriving at the Hôtel des Affaires Étrangères, of unfortunate memory, he found that his flight towards the Madeleine was impossible. He turned down the Rue Neuve des Capucins, and endeavoured to pass through the Place Vendôme. He was there stopped by a mass of National Guards, made prisoner, and, I am told, shot—but this I cannot vouch for."

Cannonade in the Rue St. Jacques.—This frightful scene of Friday night is sketched from the extremity of the Pont aux Change and the Marché aux Fleurs: the Belle Jardinière, at the corner, was said to have been reduced by the artillery to a heap of ruins; but this seems to be a mis-statement.

"Shut the Windows!"—This was sketched on Monday last. In the streets, the drum was beaten, and the sentinels shouted to the inhabitants, "*Fermez les fenêtres*" ("Shut the windows"); "*Ouvrez les volets*" ("Open the shutters"). The Guards saw the order strictly obeyed, though many an inmate, as seen in the Illustration, unwillingly took a last glance at the scene in the street.

Martin, the Young Garde Mobile.—Among the incidents related of Sunday, the following is given:—"The youthful Martin Hyacinthe, eighteen years of age, and a simple Garde Mobile, gallantly mounted a formidable barricade in the Faubourg du Temple, notwithstanding a shower of balls. Seizing the flag which he surmounted it, he would not quit hold of it, even to fight. When the battalion had returned to General Changarnier's head-quarters, at the Chamber, the young Martin was presented to the chief of the executive power, to whom he presented the flag which he had taken. General Cavaignac immediately and spontaneously detaching his cross from his breast, decorated Martin Hyacinthe with it amidst the repeated cheers of the crowd. Our Illustration shows the oration paid to young Martin in the streets, after he had received the decoration from Gen. Cavaignac: he carries the captured flag, torn and pierced with balls. Upon his shako are some flowers that women have strewed on him: he is very young, and of feminine appearance, and was caressed by the women with enthusiasm. An old man, respectfully dressed, advanced from the crowd, and shook him by the hand, saying "*Bien, mon garçon; très bien*" Nothing could exceed the ecstasy with which flowers were showered upon the boy-hero, as he passed through the streets.

The Clos St. Lazare.—This was the closing scene of the great fight on Sunday, when the great barricade was stormed by National Guards, Ouirassiers, Republican Guards, and Gardes Mobiles, and a park of artillery, whilst the insurgents fired upon the troops from the buildings of the octroi and the neighbouring houses. In spite of all this the barricade was at length taken and destroyed.

A Correspondent, upon whose veracity we can rely, states that during the great fight in Paris, the insurgents in the Faubourgs du Temple and St. Antoine went to the *pensions des jeunes filles*, where many parents had sent their children for safety, took the little ones, and placed them, bound so that they could not run away,—as Barricades, to prevent the National Guards from returning their fire, which they continued most murderously, from behind and between the children!

EXTENSION OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TO WATERLOO-BRIDGE.



THE (PRESENT) WATERLOO STATION, YORK-ROAD.



BRIDGE, CHURCH-STREET, VAUXHALL.

The incompleteness of the South-Western Railway, by the distance of its metropolitan terminus from the heart of London, has been a subject of complaint from the first opening of the line. The inconvenience was partially remedied by omnibus, steam-boat, and regulated cab-fares; still, Vauxhall remained a suburb, approachable only by uncertain means, of consequence in this "fast" age, when railways have, indeed, taught us to "count the minutes as they roll."

The South-Western Railway Company have just completed their line by the above "extension," of no great length, it is true but very costly, for it has involved an outlay of £800,000! The work was examined on Wednesday by the Government Inspector, and being reported substantial, the line will shortly be opened to the public.

This new line was laid out in 1844, by Mr. Locke, M.P., engineer-in-chief to the company; and by Mr. Tite, F.R.S., their architect. The site pointed out by these gentlemen for the Waterloo terminus was then vacant ground, to a great extent occupied as hay-stalls and cow-yards, and by dung-heaps, and similar nuisances. This area will eventually comprise eleven acres; and here will be distinct termini, in addition to that to be used immediately; and the principal façade and entrances, in the York-road, will present a frontage 600 feet in length.

The length of the extension, from Nine Elms to Waterloo Bridge Road is two miles, and about 50 yards; and the whole, after leaving the Wandsworth-road, is upon a viaduct, at an average height of 20 feet above the level of the ground. The main bridges are six in number. That which crosses the Wandsworth-road is of iron, and 60 feet in span. Next is the south Lambeth-road bridge; and then the Vauxhall-road, a bridge of 50 feet span, in iron. Lambeth Butts, and the road leading to Lambeth Palace, are also spanned by bridges; the latter much on the skew, with the novelty of a pier in the middle of the roadway. The Westminster-road is next spanned by an oblique bridge of 90 feet, in iron—we believe the largest hitherto executed at such an angle.

The terminus is, at present, approached from the Waterloo-road, by an incline of one in twenty-five. This station, except the iron roof, is temporary; but it will be completed in permanent building in the course of a few months. There are convenient staircases to give access, in addition to the roads. In our view of the station, the building seen on the right is an extensive engine-house, with a tank in the centre to supply the engines with water. The contractors for the work are Messrs. Lee and Son, the eminent builders of Chiswell-street. Of the solidity and finish of the work we can scarcely speak too highly; the groined brick arch near Harrington-street, must have been of very difficult construction. The several designs are by W. Tite. The assistant architect is Mr. C. Borden; the assistant engineer Mr. Ker.



BRIDGE ACROSS THE WESTMINSTER-ROAD.

HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE, 1848.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848.

THE French Revolution of 1848, still more than its precursors in 1789, 1792, and 1830, has startled the world. It has set Europe in convulsion, and given the signal for changes of which the beginnings are more stupendous than any other events recorded in modern history, and of which it is impossible to imagine a close. The life-time of a generation is too short a period for the working and development of such principles as have been set in operation by it throughout all the civilised countries of Europe. The due philosophical understanding of its whole scope, tendency, and probable results is as yet to be hardly expected from the most clear-sighted and intelligent minds. Besides France itself, two other great divisions of the European family have been impelled into the career of change. If France had not entered upon the path of revolution, Germany and Italy would have each pursued their own course, and set, at some future time, the example of a gradual or a violent overthrow of their respective systems of Government. The French Revolution expedited, though it did not originate, the movement in those nations. We shall endeavour, in the following succinct history of these three phases of the European Revolution, to separate carefully, not only the events which have signalled the progress of each, but to eliminate the differences of feeling, sentiment, and principles which, acting upon different races, in different localities, and under circumstances of but slight resemblance, have produced, and are now producing, the same results—the overthrow of old authority—the annihilation of time-honoured systems—and the reconstruction both of Governments and of Nations.

The Revolution of February, 1848, in Paris, is in some respects a continuation of the Revolution of July, 1830. In other respects it is totally new. The old principle combined with the new to overturn the throne of Louis Philippe, and to proclaim the Republic; but, as soon as the monarchy was abolished, the old and the new principles commenced a war against each other. This war has raged ever since with much bitterness, and has created unparalleled mischief. It will, we fear, long continue to be waged between them, to the injury of public and private happiness in France, the ruin of her trade, and the practical denial of the liberty, equality, and fraternity, in the name of which the Revolution was accomplished. The old principle includes the right of self-government, and civil and religious liberty—the principles, in fact, that were so wisely advocated by Vergniaud, Bailly, Roland, Brissot, Barbaroux, Louvet, and the other Girondins; and so unwisely, and ferociously contended for by Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Marat, Robespierre, Hebert, and Chaumette; and which at a later time found illustrious advocates in Lafayette, Constant, and La Fayette. It is a political principle only, and merely attempts to realise what the American people have realised under a Republic; and what the British people, to a very large extent, have secured for themselves, by ages of efforts, under the form of a Monarchy. Louis Philippe invaded this principle, and he fell. The new principle which aided in his overthrow adopts the old principle, but goes much further. It insists not merely upon civil and religious liberty, and upon a share in Government, through the suffrage, for the whole adult male population, but upon the establishment of new social relations between wealth and labour. It is in fact Socialism, or Communism; and affirms that the State collectively can and must supply food and labour for the whole population. The one principle is purely political and philosophical: the other is social and unphilosophical. Both were active in France during the reign of Louis Philippe; both were enemies of his Government: both desired a change; the one that France might become a great Republic like the United States—the other that France might work the mighty problem of Communism, or bee-hive humanity; and show to the world by a new distribution of wealth, and by the destruction of individualism, that every man might have more than enough for his wants, and poverty and crime be altogether banished from society. The idea, though not wise or founded upon a philosophical comprehension of man's nature, was grand. It made converts among the uneducated masses, who had nothing to lose in the progress of such an experiment, and who by no possible changes of government, or of the relations between man and man, could be rendered more wretched than they were. Both of these great divisions of the French people—the former including the bulk of the middle and upper the latter nearly the whole of the working classes and the paupers—either lukewarmly supported or violently opposed the cause of the Monarchy. Between the two it fell, and could not be restored, because the general impression amongst most was that Monarchy being worse than a failure could not be tried again, and that the only possible form of government left to the nation was the Republic. So far the friends of the old and the new principle agreed; but at the very next step of their progress they split. M. de Lamartine as the representative of the one, M. Louis Blanc as the representative of the other, were in power, each thinking of his own system, and of turning the Revolution to the end which each of them considered to be its proper and only legitimate object. But M. de Lamartine, and those who shared his opinions, wise and eloquent and patriotic as they were in many respects, and thoroughly as they understood the true duty of the French people both to themselves and to Europe, were weak in the hour of their triumph. Alone with their principle, they never could have made the Revolution. The working men—the Communists, the Socialists, the Utopians, the dreamers of dreams, the schemers of an impossible state of society, and of an undesirable, even if a possible re-adjustment of relationship between the employers and the employed—were, in reality, the men whose strong arms overthrew the Monarchy. The two classes combined, did that which neither could have done separately. The working men were flushed with success. They were strong in the consciousness of power, and strong also in the consciousness that what they had made, they could unmake. M. de Lamartine and the friends of the old principle committed the error of flattering this mob, whose principle they either did not understand, or, understanding, must have rejected. The Communists, even before the victory of the 24th of February, hoisted the red flag, and called themselves Red Republicans. Upon that day, when their triumph was not a minute old, they endeavoured to show that they were the real founders of the Republic, and insisted upon the substitution of their emblem, for the old, and, as they considered, worn-out tricolour, which had floated over the palaces of Monarchy, and was associated in their minds with regal tyranny and corruption. M. de Lamartine resisted the innovation, at the imminent hazard of his life. He was a conservative of the flag. Imbued with the old principle, he clung to the old banner; and by dint of

the most courageous bearing and the most wonderful eloquence prevailed upon the excited Communists to abandon the *drapeau rouge*. This was on the 24th of February. Had he and the moderate Republicans shown the same courage on all occasions, much mischief might have been avoided. But after this display of heroism, the Moderates not only hung back, but thought it necessary to cajole the people, and make promises which were desired, without considering whether it was possible to fulfil them. This was a fatal blunder, and a criminal weakness. The multitude, who complained that they had made previous revolutions without obtaining any advantages from them, were told that this time it should be otherwise. The Provisional Government made an earnest of its good intentions by distributions of money to redeem all articles pledged by the poor for sums under ten francs; instituted a commission of labour at the Luxembourg to inquire into the wants and wishes of working men; and ultimately established the *ateliers nationaux*, or national workshops, to employ 120,000 men in the production of articles for which there were no purchasers, because the price was higher than that obtainable for better articles supplied by private enterprise. Hence arose mutual bitterness between the adherents of the old and the new principles. The one complained that the Revolution in attempting to feed the lower classes was ruining all classes, and maintaining an army of idleness at the expense of the industrious. The other complained that the Revolution had not gone far enough—that in maintaining 120,000 workmen, it was but performing a small portion of its duty, and that it was necessary to purge the Revolution of leaders who misunderstood it or hated it, and of men who were driving it back into reaction, and estranging it from the working classes, who were its real founders.

In this conflict of opinion upon the question of Labour, or of Communism, is the *resumé* of all the great events that have taken place in France since the declaration of the Republic on the 24th of February last. This key unlocks them all; and the efforts of this principle to establish itself, and to overthrow its opponents, explain events otherwise inexplicable, and show us in the clearest possible manner what are and what are not the great opposing forces that have since been at feud. All other forces in France have been as nothing compared with these two. The friends of Monarchy, whether of the Orleans or the old Bourbon dynasty, and the friends of Napoleon, have, it is true, endeavoured to make themselves heard; but their voices have been mere whispers in comparison with the shouts and hubbub of the Communists and anti-Communists—of the tricolour Republicans and the Republicans of the *drapeau rouge*.

Without this clue to the character of the Revolution, the remark of Milton, that the wars of the Saxon Heptarchy were as unintelligible as those of crows and kites in a neighbouring wood, would apply to the proceedings of the Parisians. Almost each day, after the 24th of February, brought tidings of change in all the relations between man and man. There was fighting one day, embracing the next; every rotation of the hand brought to view a wonderful and unexpected change of figures in the political kaleidoscope. Day after day, in endless succession, there were mouthings of tumid, florid, and often unintelligible speeches, and of still more unintelligible and mysterious theories for the "regeneration of mankind." Every speech and newspaper article breathed only peace and goodwill towards all men, yet almost every ordinance of the Government was directed towards the organisation of armed men. There were assemblings of the people, reviews, marchings, and counter-marchings; hasty summonings at all hours; the beating of the *rappel*, and the sounding of the tocsin in the dead of night and the early dawn. The "Marseillaise Hymn" and the "Mourir pour la Patrie" were sung in every street, court, and alley, and were heard on the pillow of every recumbent citizen. Journalism became a power of tremendous magnitude and extent. People read leading articles by torch-light, and shouted out to the moon apostrophes to Liberty, ay, "LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY." These three talismanic words, too often devoid of meaning in the apprehension of those who shouted them with a fervour sufficient to split the ears of the groundlings. Liberty? every man doing what he deemed best, seemed to be the interpretation of the mob. Equality? every man trying to get above every other man, seemed its natural consequences. Fraternity? every man knocking down every other man who happened to be of a different way of thinking from himself, was the manner in which the men of the *faubourgs* seemed to construe it. Such seemed to be the epitome of the French Revolution; but it was not so. There was order amid disorder; two principles were at work; and the Revolution—so frivolous in its details, so momentous in its results; exhibiting so much talent and energy, so much vanity and folly; so much honesty and treachery, such kind feelings and such malignant passions; such planting of trees and cutting of throats; such recommendations of order, such instances of disorder; so much wisdom producing so much folly; so much goodness mingled with so much wickedness; so much gravity, combined with so much levity; such long speeches, and such brief epigrams—was quite explainable wherever the mind was able to grasp it as a whole, and see the operation of the two great and all-pervading principles which we have mentioned.

With these few preliminary remarks, we resume from our Double Number of March 4th last our history of the Revolution, confining ourselves to brief details of facts and occurrences as they emerged from day to day.

The first acts and proclamations of the Government were looked to with great interest all over Europe. It was imagined that the policy of aggression, and the aggrandisement of France by the extension of her frontiers to the Rhine, would be adopted by the Government, with the view of gaining popularity at home. M. Lamartine, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, tranquillised the mind of Europe on the subject, by addressing a circular to all the diplomatic agents of France in foreign countries, expounding the principles on which the Republic was founded, and would conduct its policy. "The Republic," he said, "is the will of a great people. It derives its title from itself. Its policy is peace." Following shortly after this, came the announcement of the Provisional Government, that the constituent National Assembly was convoked for the 20th of April—a date afterwards postponed to the 4th of May. It was decreed that the electoral colleges should meet on the 9th of April, and that every Frenchman, without respect to property, being of the age of twenty-one years, should have a vote, under the protection of the ballot. The Assembly, so elected, to consist of 900 members, or one member to every 40,000 of population. Each member to be twenty-five years of age, or upwards. The principle of the payment of members was affirmed; and the indemnity for each was fixed at 25f. per diem during the session.

The interment of the victims of the Revolution was the first great ceremony of the Republic. Though somewhat theatrical in its general aspect, as suited the character of the people, it was nevertheless grand and imposing, as what spectacle could fail to be with such masses of banners flying, and marching in procession to the sound of music? The official returns gave 150 killed and 500 wounded in the fighting; but it was believed that the number was really much more

considerable. All the members of the Ministry were present at the ceremony of interment except M. Lamartine, whose absence was accounted for on the ground of excessive fatigue. The orators were M. Dupont (de l'Eure), the venerable President of the Council; M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice and Religion; and M. Garnier-Pagès, the Mayor of Paris.

For the first few weeks after the Revolution, the people, as distinguished from the *bourgeoisie*, or, in other words, the adherents of Louis Blanc, Cabet, Barbès, Blanqui—the ultra-Republicans and Communists—were kept in good humour. They had not lost faith in the Provisional Government, amongst the members of which they counted three staunch supporters—Louis Blanc himself, Albert (ouvrier), a pretended but not a real operative, and Flocon. The commission sat at the Luxembourg. The people were *fêted*. They planted trees of liberty to amuse themselves; and marched from street to street with uprooted poplars, seeking vacant plots of ground in which to plant them. They marched in procession with banners flying, and with a priest at their head to bless the trees in the name of God, and in the cause of liberty Paris became disfigured at last with the multiplicity of these saplings. Occupied with their amusement, and favoured with gratuitous admissions to the theatres the sovereign people did not think of mischief. So affairs went on for a time; and the Government taking a lesson from the history of the first Revolution, imitated its gorgeous *fêtes*, and brought large assemblages of the people together to inaugurate the Republic with spears, swords, and banners, the firing of artillery, and the shouting of enthusiastic multitudes. All these festivals passed off with great *éclat*.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

The "People," however, were jealous at times. The first occasion upon which they thought it expedient and necessary to show their power, was upon a very ridiculous matter of uniform among the National Guards. The officers of one favourite and somewhat aristocratic division—aristocratic as far as dress was concerned, insisted upon a distinction of habiliment, which the working classes looked upon as an infringement of the principle of "equality."

Early on Friday morning (17th of March), the emissaries of the clubs proceeded to all the suburbs, to invite the labourers to rendezvous on different points, and to proceed from thence in bodies to the Hôtel de Ville. Their instructions were strictly obeyed, and about eleven o'clock the labourers poured down in masses into the city, forcing all their comrades who were working to join them. Those who assembled in the Champs Elysées exceeded 30,000. By twelve o'clock the square was filled by one dense throng, with branches from the main body extending up the small narrow street that debouch into the Place. The Pont d'Arcole was covered.

From twelve o'clock till two the crowd remained on the Place, cheering and shouting, at intervals raising the chorus of the "Marseillaise," or beating the *rappel* on their drums. There was no sign of opposition to this manifestation of feeling; the guard on duty was even less numerous than usual.

Towards two o'clock, the crowd, thinking that the united effect of its numbers and its cheers had sufficiently indicated the degree and direction of popular feeling, began to disperse, though very slowly.

The demonstration was considered a triumph over an attempted reaction, a success gained by the mass over those who, it is said, wished to impede the progress of the Republic.

The succeeding night passed in perfect tranquillity, though the demonstration continued to a late hour. Bodies of men, marching nine and ten abreast, continued to defile along the Boulevards from four till seven o'clock. As night fell, crowds collected in different spots, but principally about the Porte St. Denis and Porte St. Martin. The inhabitants in this quarter illuminated their houses, and about eight o'clock an immense body of the people began to move slowly along the Boulevard in the direction of the Madeleine, singing and calling on the shopkeepers to light up; the citizens were taken by surprise, and whenever a delay occurred, cries of "*Des lampions!*" were raised: as soon as lamps were fixed to the balconies, the crowd gave a round of applause and marched on. In this way they advanced in comparative darkness, leaving a blaze of light behind them. They were in a very good humour, and not the slightest damage was done; not a single pane of glass was broken, nor did the shopkeepers exhibit any alarm, though neither police nor military were to be seen. By ten o'clock the throng began to diminish, and by midnight everything was quiet again. Some of the papers speak of the illumination as if it had been a spontaneous expression of rejoicing: it was entirely compulsory.

The Minister of War addressed a circular to all the chiefs of corps, directing them to present in future for promotion none but candidates entitled to it by their military service.

After their demonstration at the Hôtel de Ville, the workmen of Paris proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior to salute M. Ledru Rollin personally, and the different trades succeeded each other without interruption from four to seven o'clock P.M. Not less than 100,000 men presented themselves at the Hôtel during that interval, and M. Ledru Rollin stood constantly under the porch receiving addresses and replying to them.

This rupture between the National Guard and the bulk of the people was the first symptom of the enmity and estrangement that were afterwards destined to produce such unhappy results; the first proof that the friends of the old principle and those of the new could not act together for the safety of the Republic.

The position of the armed force of France, in relation to the people, was singular. The army, notwithstanding many reassurances, had not recovered from the disgrace inflicted by the general disarming; the public were not sufficiently reassured of its disposition to permit the introduction even of two regiments into Paris without a murmur. The National Guard was *fêtré*, tainted with anti-revolutionary tendencies; the Garde Mobile was imperfectly armed and quite undisciplined. The military and political systems seemed alike disorganised.

The commission of workmen held a sitting on the following Friday, in the Luxembourg, when Louis Blanc met a deputation of masters, whom he addressed on the evils of unlimited competition and the advantages of association. The proceedings were most disorderly; silence could not be kept; all was anger and confusion, in the midst of which Louis Blanc abruptly left for the Hôtel de Ville to take a share in the receptions there. He was allowed to depart with freezing indifference.

The Mint was encumbered with an enormous mass of silver plate, brought there to be coined into pieces of five francs each. A number of silversmiths, despairing of selling their second-hand articles, resorted to this expedient to render their dead stock available; others announced a reduction of 10 per cent. on their goods, in order to ensure such a sale as may keep their workmen employed.

The spirit that prevailed in the trades of the metropolis extended into the provinces. The workmen of the great iron-works of Creuzot struck for higher wages. Fears were entertained at Roanne, that in consequence of a failure in that town the extensive spinning-mills of Chauxfaiilles would be compelled to stop work. Rumours of discontent among other classes were rife; a Douai journal announced that a mutiny had occurred in one of the regiments of the line in garrison in that city. The mayor of the town accompanied the colonel to the barracks, and harangued the troops. Order, however, was not restored until the soldier, the instigation of the mutiny, had been released from custody.

The arming and equipment of the newly enrolled Garde Mobile was urged on with the utmost rapidity. A decree in the *Moniteur* authorised the Minister of War to issue from the stores of the army such clothing, &c., as could be spared without inconvenience to the service. The pupils of the military school will be required to officer the battalions. Officers and men were alike young, ardent, and anxious to enter on a career of glory. In the face of financial embarrassment, the Govern-



BIVOUAC ON THE BOULEVARDS, PARIS.

ment was compelled to find the means of supporting an army already too large for the necessities or resources of the country. The Garde Mobile, however, was the luckiest thought of the government. It enlisted in the service of the Republic the young men of the "people," paid them at a much higher rate than the troops of the line, and bore lightly on them in the manner of discipline. They were destined hereafter, as will be seen, to form the greatest bulwarks against anarchy the government could have raised.

All able-bodied men in Paris, from 20 to 55 years of age, were invited to enrol themselves in the National Guard. The Government undertook to arm them all, and to provide clothing at the public expense for those who were not able to equip themselves. In a short time 200,000 citizens were enrolled in the National Guard of Paris and its vicinity.

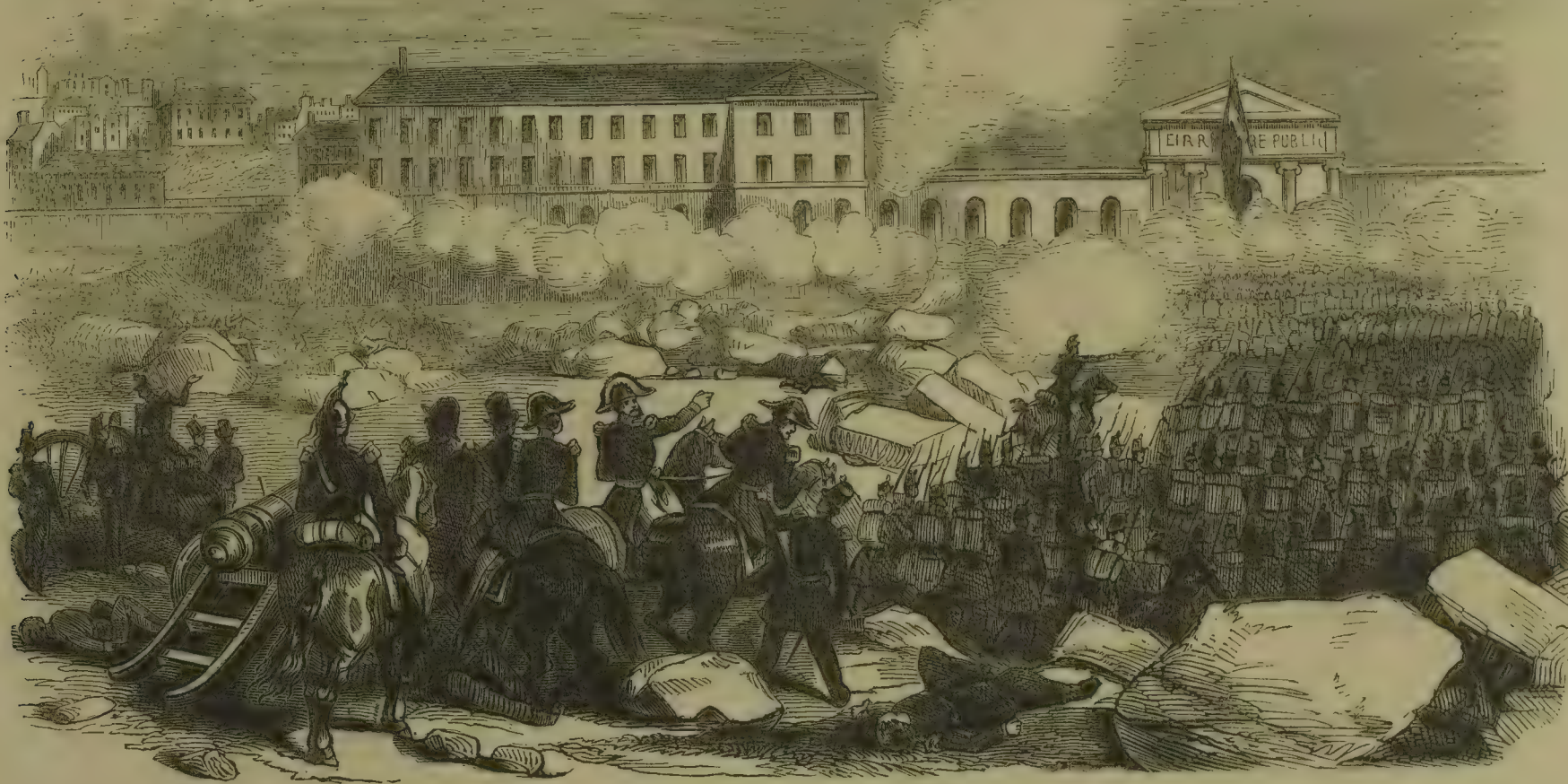
A discount office, under the title of "Endowment for Small Traders," was directed to be established for their relief, by giving facilities of pecuniary accommodation.

The suppression of stamp duties on journals and other periodical publications was directed.

Another decree, dated 3rd March, ordered that the duration of effective labour in Paris, and in the suburbs, should be fixed at ten hours (*per diem*) for all professions. One of the first mistakes of the Republic was the great question of labour, afterwards destined to give the country so much trouble. Another decree, equally important, abolished slavery in all the French colonies and possessions.



THE ATTACK ON THE PANTHEON.



THE CONFLICT IN THE CLOS ST. LAZARE.

Some fears had existed that M. de Lamartine's circular might furnish a pretext to some of the northern powers for a hostile demonstration against France, but these fears subsided, and a calmer consideration of the document re-assured the public mind. This feeling of confidence, however, was qualified by certain occurrences. M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance, resigned, and was succeeded by M. Garnier-Pagès.

M. Goudchaux, at whose instance the proposed abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers had been suspended, became displeased when the measure was ordered to take its course, and tendered his resignation. However, afterwards he was prevailed upon to resume his functions, and would have gone on with the business of the Finance Department, when the intelligence reached him that the banking-house of MM. Gouin and Co., formerly that of Jacques Laffitte and Co., had stopped payment: he therefore resigned office definitively. The cause of the suspension of payments by MM. Gouin and Co. was the refusal of the Bank of France to accommodate them with advances beyond the amount of 6,000,000*fr.* to 7,000,000*fr.* (£240,000 or £280,000), although they offered to deposit unquestionable first-class paper to the amount of 25,000,000*fr.* (a million sterling). All these occurrences were but the beginning of evil.

DEPUTATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The French "people," or rather that portion of them who are not the *bourgeoisie*, and who monopolize to themselves that name, which more properly should include the whole nation, no sooner saw the Provisional Government installed at the Hôtel de Ville, than they began to manifest the hopes which they expected the Revolution to transform into realities. Every grievance, real or imaginary, was laid at the feet of Messrs. de Lamartine, Marrast, and Arago, with a view to a remedy. Carpenters, builders, shoemakers, tailors, sempstresses, purse-knitters, jewellers, flower-sellers, shoe-cleaners, grooms, waiters, cooks, nursery-maids, even the celebrated "Lorettes" of the capital, formed deputations day after day, and marched in procession through the streets to detail to the sympathising ears of the Government the hardships they suffered in their respective callings. They requested relief in every form, possible or impossible; shorter hours of labour, better wages, more frequent holidays, and fresh arrangements between the employers and the employed. All these were but a small portion of the tasks it was expected that the Government should accomplish in behalf of the "people." While most of the complaints which were made showed the presence of real suffering, most of the remedies suggested by the sufferers showed utter ignorance of the true functions of a Government, and the most childish reliance upon it for social ameliorations beyond the power of humanity. Utopia or Paradise alone seemed to be the model of society which would satisfy the "people;" and the Government, continually compelled to bow the depositions out, with high-sounding words promising nothing, but leading the people to believe that something was intended, laid up for itself from these first days a stock of future unpopularity. It could not utterly destroy the hopes of the people; and so it temporised; and gave them those fair words which were sufficient to keep them in good humour for a time. It seemed that the Hôtel de Ville was the very "focus" of the world. Suffering humanity went there to unburden itself of its tale of misery, and carry away a hope. The beggar went there to dream of a better distribution of the world's wealth; the overburdened worker to revel upon a vision of leisure, unaccompanied by any diminution of the means of subsistence; the wretched for a solace; the sick for healing; the degraded for participation in the fraternity, from which none, however lowly, was to be excluded; the theoretic for encouragement and support in their theories; the practical for the practical aid of hard cash for the realisation of their schemes: all men who had anything to say upon the prospects of France, or the world, good, bad, or indifferent, wise or foolish, said their say in the vexed ears of the Government. Mingling in the throng of deputations were dwellers in the town and dwellers in the country, hand-workers and head-workers, followers of the pursuits of legal and illegal industry, those who administered to the legitimate wants of society, and those who flourished upon its vices, Frenchmen and Englishmen, Swiss, Poles, Germans, Italians, the haters of slavery, the friends of peace and progress, the benevolent, the patriotic, the enthusiastic, the Fourierist, the Owenite, the Cabetist, all ranks, classes, and degrees of men, agreed upon the fact that the world was not so good a world as it might be, and who saw, or fancied they saw in the French Revolution a means of improving it. It was like the building of a new Babel after a new confusion of tongues. Each man, though he brought a stone to the edifice, spoke a dialect which none but himself could understand.

TREES OF LIBERTY.

The "people," while as yet no outcry about reaction had been raised, seemed as pleased with the Revolution as a child with a new plaything. What with illuminations by night and trees of liberty by day, they never lacked amusement or excitement. The planting of the trees of liberty took place usually with much pomp. First of all, the tree was decked out with gay tricolour ribbons and flags; then it was marched to the spot with drums beating, trumpets clanging, colours flying; then the clergy, with cross and holy water came and consecrated it; then Mr. Mayor, or other official, delivered a patriotic speech; then the National

Guard and the people fired off muskets; then everybody shouted "*Vive la République!*" and then young men and young women danced around the tree until they were tired.

Soberer men shook their heads at these spectacles, and expressed a hope that French liberty would have a longer existence than the "Trees of Liberty;" for, as the trees were of several years' growth—some of them as high as houses—and as they were planted in ungenerous soil, and in unfavourable spots, a few months it was thought would assuredly see them wither. In the first Revolution the people planted several hundred "Trees of Liberty" in Paris; but of all that vast number, only one exists at the present day.

The respect paid by the people to religion was noticed at this time as one of the most gratifying features in the Revolution. At the planting of the "Tree of Liberty" on the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, when the clergy were seen advancing in full canonicals, with the cross and usual religious banners, a man cried out, "Here comes M. le Curé, with



THE FIGHT IN THE PLACE BODEYER, AT THE BACK OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

his tools and his workmen!" and he set up a laugh at his own wit. Not only, however, did his jibe excite no approbation, but a brawny blacksmith, after casting an indignant glance at him, exclaimed, "Respect to the cross!" and at the same moment every head of the vast multitude was uncovered—many persons devoutly signed themselves with the sign of the cross—some fell on their knees—and, after a pause, all cried with one voice, "Vive la Croix! Vive la Religion! Vive Jesus Christ!"

In the way of business things continued deplorable. Very little trade was doing; many establishments partially suspended business; some manufactories stopped altogether. There were many failures; money became scarcer; misery increased; anxiety as regards the present, alarm as regards the future, did not diminish. Nor did the rich families who, on the breaking out of the Revolution, went from Paris, return; neither had the emigration of the few who remained ceased.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections for the National Assembly excited, of course, very great excitement throughout all France; and there was, or appeared to be, reason to believe that in the provinces the Republic was not quite so popular as in Paris. There was a danger here which the Provisional Government deemed fit to provide against; for it was justly felt that by any chance, or combination of circumstances, resulting either from the apathy of the Republicans, or from the superior activity of the friends of Monarchy, whether Orleansist, Legitimist, or Napoleonist, in the rural districts, removed from the ideas and feelings of the capital, an assembly should be elected containing a majority of anti-Republicans, that a state of anarchy and bloodshed would most probably be the consequence. The Republicans, if proved to be in a minority, would show themselves a minority that would be a continual source of alarm and mischief—a minority that never would submit—a minority that would change itself into a majority, by dint of its zeal, energy, and strength of conviction. To prevent this renewal of a struggle, of which the only possible result could be the triumph, at a somewhat later period, of republican principles, M. Ledru-Rollin and M. Carnot issued circulars to their agents, which excited much indignant remark. That of M. Ledru-Rollin was the most boldly worded, and attracted the greatest blame. It expressly declared that the agents of the government should use all means at their command to secure or forward the return of Republican candidates. The circular of M. Carnot took the same ground, and insisted that it was better to choose an uneducated Republican from the ranks of the peasantry or the workmen, than an educated Royalist, however great his reputation, or pure his character. The object of this proclamation was somewhat misunderstood, as meaning, which was far from M. Carnot's intention, that in all cases an uneducated was better than an educated representative. This, however, he never stated; but, on the contrary, appealed to the teachers in the public schools throughout the country to offer themselves as candidates, showing them the career that was opened to talent and learning by the Republic, and merely insisting that Republicanism was the first requisite for a seat in the Assembly. Republicanism with education, if possible—but on no account education without Republicanism. This was his meaning; and, after the first hubbub had subsided, his advice was generally acted upon. Candidates were found in sufficient numbers combining both requisites, by which the Assembly was saved from the scandal that would most undoubtedly have resulted had men been elected with the one qualification only. As these proclamations were much discussed, M. de Lamartine, in answer to an address from the Republican Club, took occasion to tranquillise the public mind upon the subject. He disavowed the interpretations which had been put upon them, and affirmed that the members of the Government who had issued them had spoken as individuals only, and that the Government itself would scrupulously refrain from any interference.

The number of operatives out of employment increased at such a rapid and alarming rate, that they were expected to amount at the close of the month to 75,000. It was impossible for the Government to provide funds to pay such a number, as the expense at 1s. 50c. would amount to 112,500*fr.* (£4500) a day, or 3,375,000*fr.* (£135,000) per month. Even Louis Blanc himself admitted that it would be impossible for the Government to continue such an outlay, unless the labour performed should become really useful and productive. It began to be seen that the "social" Revolution was not possible. The "political" Revolution was evident enough. The premonitory symptoms of the inevitable struggle began to alarm all classes.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION.

On Sunday, the 16th of April, the first outbreak occurred. The "new" principle of Communism, had begun to despair of the men at the head of the Revolution; had begun to mistrust more vehemently than ever the bourgeoisie the middle and upper classes throughout France, and all the adherents of the "old" principle of Republicanism. On Saturday the various Communist clubs, whose organisation was complete and extensive, gave the word of order to the working classes for a grand demonstration upon the following day. Accordingly, from an early hour in the morning, groups of workmen assembled in the Champ de Mars, where it had been fixed that the elections of the Captains of the Staff of the National Guard, destined to represent the working classes, were to be held. These elections passed off quietly enough; but it soon became known that the party of Blanqui, the Communist, and other men of extreme opinions, were anxious to induce the workmen to make a demonstration in their favour. This caused the greatest alarm among the middle classes, and it led to the most extravagant reports; it being said, among other things, that an attempt was about to be made to overthrow the Provisional Government, that the Communists intended to make a general pillage throughout the city, &c. Though these reports were not believed by reasonable people, it was deemed prudent that the National Guard should be called out. Accordingly, the *rappel* was beaten in every quarter; and, in a few minutes after, shops were closed, and the National Guard might be seen, some in uniform, some not, hurrying to the different places of rendezvous of their respective companies. For some time the town presented the appearance of the memorable day of the 24th of February: houses were closed, women and children stood at the doors in anxious discussion, armed men hurried to and fro, anxiety depicted on every countenance; but there was one great difference between that day and that of the Revolution—there were no barricades.

Meanwhile the crowd on the Champ de Mars continued to increase, and it soon amounted, according to most calculations, to one hundred thousand men, whilst the multitude looking on was nearly as great. After the workmen of the different trades had elected their respective officers, they made a collection among themselves, which they destined as a patriotic gift to the Government. This done, they set out in procession to the Hôtel de Ville. Whether all that were assembled in the Champ de Mars went up to the Hôtel, is not known; but the number that did so was immense. The different trades bore banners on which were inscriptions, "Organisation of Labour by Association," and others of a like kind. The men proceeded with the greatest order: there was no shouting—no singing.

All the afternoon the National Guards and the Garde Mobile were under arms, and occupied all the principal places—the Place de la Bourse, the Place du Carrousel, the Place de la Concorde, &c. Patrols of them also traversed the streets.

The manner in which the National Guard acted excited unbounded admiration among the middle and respectable classes of society, and struck the Communist parties with dismay. The demonstration of the National Guard also greatly strengthened the moderate section of the Provisional Government. This section, though forming the majority, was continually kept in check by the dread of the immense physical power which it was supposed that the minority—Ledru-Rollin, Flocon, Albert, and Louis Blanc—had at their command; and this demonstration proved that the real physical power of Paris, consisting of the National Guard, the Garde Nationale Mobile, and other forces, were not only in favour of the moderate party, but ready and even anxious to crush their enemies, who were also the enemies of law and order. To the National and Mobile Guards the moderate section of the Government could have added from 20,000 to 30,000 regular troops, who were stationed within easy reach of Paris.

The demonstration of the Communists,—the enmity between the friends of the merely political and those of the social revolution, were not, however, at an end.

On Tuesday morning, the 18th, at six o'clock, the *rappel* for the assembling of the National Guards was beaten in all quarters of Paris. This summons was the consequence of information brought to the Government that the Communists and most violent of the clubs had deter-

mined on another attempt to upset the Provisional Government, and to establish "a committee of public safety," and that they intended to attack the Hôtel de Ville. During the night a great number of the Communists assembled in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville and the Tuileries, uttering seditious cries and threats against the moderate members of the Provisional Government.

THE FESTIVAL OF FRATERNITY.

The intentions of the "people" being made somewhat clear by these events; and the danger to society being somewhat more manifest than before, the Government became anxious to discover whether it could with safety resort to a step so bold as the re-introduction of the troops of the line to Paris. The National Guard was worn out and harassed, and would hail the return of the troops as the greatest boon that could be offered them. But the working classes and Communists might be mistrustful. To enquiries, made both openly and secretly by the emissaries or *employés* of the Government, a satisfactory reply was obtained, and it was at length decided that the troops should be recalled. It was not wise, however, to allow the real secret of their recall to be promulgated; and a scheme was adopted to throw the people off their guard, and flatter their national and proverbial love of grand spectacles, by one which should cast into the shade by its magnificence all the previous spectacles of the Revolution. The Grand Festival of FRATERNITY was devised, and passed off in the most brilliant manner. As early as five o'clock on the morning of the 20th of April the drums were beat for the assembling of the different legions of the National Guards; by eight, all Paris seemed to have poured down into the street. The day was dull, drizzly, and dreary, with gray dripping skies above, and an ocean of mud below; but the ardour neither of the actors in the mighty show, nor of the crowds of spectators, was to be damped. The countless throngs that poured along the Champs Elysées to the chief point of interest bewildered the imagination. The immense *estrade* erected beneath and before the Arch of Triumph, with its ascending galleries and tribunes, and decorations of Roman and Grecian attributes, was not without a certain grandeur of effect. Upon this *estrade* were assembled all the *corps de l'état*, the generals, the courts, and the tribunals, the wounded of the days of February, a variety of *détenus politiques*, delegates from the schools, the commissions and associations of the working classes, and, finally, from the clubs. On either side, and in the climbing galleries behind, was a crowd of privileged spectators and ladies, admitted by tickets.

The ceremonies were announced to commence at nine o'clock; at eight already the tribunes had been filled, but it was nearly half-past ten before the main body of the members of the Provisional Government made their appearance: until that hour, excepting M. Crémieux, M. Ledru-Rollin had alone appeared upon the *estrade*. Spite of the falling rain and the bare heads, the crowd, although it pushed and waved hither and thither, was a good-tempered one. When the other members of the Government were at last assembled, the ceremonies of the day began forthwith. Lamartine looked, as he stood at one of the further extremities of the line, pale, wearied, and careworn, but erect and noble as ever. M. Dupont de l'Eure seemed sadly bowed down by the weight of his obligations as well as his years. An address to the armed force was read by Arago, as Minister at War. Then came the distribution of the banners to the colonels of the different legions and regiments, as they mounted one after the other the steps of the *estrade*. As each colonel advanced to receive the colours, he was addressed in a short speech by a member of the Government, who then saluted him with an embrace and presented him with the banner intended for his regiment.

About eleven o'clock began the *revue monstre*. Nothing could be more really imposing than the immense flood of bayonets as it poured up the long avenue of the Champs Elysées, and mounted, like an inundating torrent, towards the Arch of Triumph. The different troops were mixed in the order of their approach—now it was a legion of the Garde Mobile, now a regiment of the line, now a legion of the National Guards, now the schools, now the associations of artisans, now cavalry, now infantry. The flood poured on, and on, and on, until the brain was distracted with the sight. Once or twice a regiment of the line and a legion of the Garde Mobile had joined, and came up together, side by side, like two distinct streams flowing on together, amidst cries of "Vive la Ligne!" "Vive la Garde Mobile!" and "Vive la Garde Nationale!" Of the streams flowing side by side, the poor Gardes Mobiles, with their ragged attire, formed the muddy one by the side of the more brightly-coloured uniforms; but there was a martial spirit and a discipline of bearing among these volunteers, who were chiefly from the dregs of the people, that showed how easily the French can adapt themselves to acting new parts. The effect of the ever-advancing battalions was frequently curious enough; some had placed green branches in their muskets, and came on like Birnam wood; others had nosegays and branches of lilac in theirs, and looked like moving flower-beds; others, again, had attached to their bayonets small tricoloured banners, that fluttered along like a flight of summer flies. The less agreeable part of the effect arose from the discordant howlings and chorussings of large masses of men. One company had got into the middle of the "Marseillaise," whilst the next was at the first notes; another followed screaming out of tune, "Mourir pour la Patrie!" the "Chant du Départ" or the "Carmagnole" rang screechingly on the ear at the same moment. Now came a band playing one air, while close behind was another playing a different one. It was a fearful *charivari* of infernal sounds. One could scarce suppose that the French laid claim to being a musical nation. How many throats must have been hoarse that night in Paris! Thousands broke up at a very early hour of the day. It was generally remarked that when an isolated name was shouted, it was only and alone "Vive Lamartine!" There was a time when he seemed to have sunk in popularity. The events of the last few days have taught the masses to appreciate the noble man of peace and order.

Far below the mark must be every attempt to convey the faintest notion of the aspect of the capital, the countless thronging crowds on the passage of the troops, the effect of the seemingly endless masses of moving bayonets in the midst. Along the Champs Elysées, across the Place de la Concorde, down the *ex-Rue Royale* (now called the Rue Nationale), along the long line of the Boulevards, the scene was the same to a seeming eternity of space and time. It was a ceaseless movement—on, on, on. The review commenced at eleven o'clock; it was half-past seven in the evening, when the dusk had gathered, that the tail of the monster column at last passed very high up the Boulevards. The night had long fallen when it reached the *estrade* of the Arch of Triumph, at about half-past eight.

It must be said, in praise of the Parisian population, that nothing but the extremest good-humour and order were exhibited among the troops up to the latest hour; there was never a symptom of impatience or of the ill-temper of weariness; and the last legion—the first of the National Guards—came shouting down the Boulevards with a zeal and a *bonhomie* that, after such prolonged fatigue, was perfectly astounding. It must not be forgotten that these were the shopkeepers, the artisans, the *élegant*, the established house proprietors—rich and poor mingled pell-mell—and not the military, trained to discipline and fatigue, who showed this spirit. When, about ten o'clock at night, they were returning to their homes, they might be heard laughingly saying, "Well, now we'll go to breakfast!" The whole effect of this seemingly interminable review was such as to make it seem almost incredible that, like processions on the stage, the legions were not coming round and round again, having passed back behind the scenes through by-streets.

The ferment of the returning troops, and the swarming crowds, continued until long after midnight. The whole city was very brilliantly illuminated, as were the Champs Elysées with their usual holiday show. But this time there was no cry of "*Les lampions!*" no ill-will displayed towards the very few houses that remained dark. It was now the spontaneous triumph of the cause of order. It was expected that during the night, at a moment when all the National Guards were harassed with fatigue, a fresh attempt would be made by the Ultras; but nothing of the kind took place. The number of men under arms during the day amounted to 400,000.

At night the illuminations in the Champs Elysées presented a fairy-like scene. Lights, festooned from tree to tree, were hung from the Place de la Concorde all the way to the magnificent display of various coloured lamps. The pale moon looked on from above, a full sail, but her ineffectual fires were paled by the brilliant blaze on every side. All the public buildings, of course, shone resplendent, and the Chamber of Deputies, and the noble edifices on the Place de la Concorde glared with lights, and added to the glories of the scene. In the midst of all this,

countless hosts of peaceful Republicans, male and female, sang their songs with that *gaieté du cœur* for which the Parisian stands unrivalled amongst the children of the capitals of Europe.

Thus passed the splendid spectacle of Fraternity; and people actually believed that the spirit of fraternity was as much in their hearts as the word was upon their tongues. This was a fatal mistake; but it was not then obvious; and "Government," "Bourgeoisie," and "People" were alike convinced, in making this splendid truce, that it was the prelude to a lasting concord. This much was, however, very clear, that, as long as great festivals and ceremonies could be got up, the people would be kept in good humour. The Government, having succeeded so well, resolved upon another for an early day in May. It was ultimately fixed for the 4th, but was successively postponed to the 10th, and again to the 20th.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

In the meantime the elections for the National Assembly had commenced. They were conducted for the most part with the greatest tranquillity, regularity, and order. But the same description of fraud in voting which is so common an abuse in those cities of the United States where universal suffrage is established, took place in Paris. The journals contained the avowal of an individual that he had been able to obtain two electoral cards in the 12th arrondissement, and might, if he had taken the trouble, have obtained a dozen. The effect of this would have been to enable the same individual to deliver as many votes as he had obtained cards; in other words, to pass himself for, and exercise the rights of, as many different individuals. This infamy was practised in a still more flagrant manner in the departments.

At the *mairies* of the several arrondissements, which served as the polling booths for the elections, the order, tranquillity, and facility of proceeding presented a remarkable contrast with the scenes we have been accustomed to witness on like occasions in England. The electors presented themselves at a booth in the court of the *mairie*, in which were seated the officers appointed to examine their qualifications, which were attested upon the electoral cards offered by each voter. After this the voters were conducted to the balloting-room, where they deposited their respective lists, and departed by another door. All was conducted in perfect silence. There was no crowd collected at these places, not above half-a-dozen voters were seen at one and the same time at the booths. At the *mairie* of the 12th arrondissement barriers were erected for the formation of a "queue," but this precaution did not appear necessary.

It was remarked as a singular thing in Paris that not more than one-third of all the persons entitled to vote exercised the franchise. The working classes hung back—a fact greatly lamented. It proved that the French, though skilled in effecting revolutions, were so little alive to the value of liberty, as to be indifferent to the right to vote, the great privilege of the freeman; and, on the other hand, it created the apprehension that it is not by peaceful constitutional means, but by actual violence, that the working classes were disposed to cause their wishes to prevail. The fear was unhappily realised at an after period.

Late on Monday night, the 24th of April, the ballot-boxes were closed, and the elections terminated. The general examination of the votes was fixed for Friday, the 28th of April, by an order of the Mayor of Paris, who also laid down the regulations to be followed on the occasion. The senior Mayor of Paris presided over the operation. The mayors of the arrondissements of Paris, and of the rural communes, accompanied by delegates from the central bureau, and of the bureaux of the cantons and arrondissements assisted for the purpose of presenting their *procès-verbaux* of the elections. The number of votes given in each section were then examined and recorded. The examination being closed, the result was communicated to the Mayor of Paris and his adjoints. The candidates who obtained more than 2000 votes at least, according to the order of suffrages given to them, were then proclaimed "representatives of the people" by the Mayor of Paris.

THE REACTION.

The elections throughout France, generally, showed a large majority in favour of the moderate party. Some Monarchists, but very few, found their way into the Chamber. The Republicans were in the immense ascendancy; but they were Republicans of the old, and not of the new, principle. Communism had no hold whatever upon the Assembly—a fact which was soon made disagreeably evident to M. Louis Blanc, M. Albert (Cournier), and to all who imagined that a social was to follow the political revolution of France. A constant war against the principles of M. Blanc's celebrated work on the "Organisation of Labour" had been kept up in the press; and the very day before the meeting of the Assembly an instance of the working of those principles in the prison of Clichy was discussed in nearly all the journals. They alleged that the result had been a miserable failure—the association of workmen, who are engaged in making the uniforms of the Garde Mobile, having received considerably more in wages than they had really earned. M. Louis Blanc's partisans contended that this was a false representation of the case; and that, so far as it had gone, his system, in spite of many obstacles, had admirably succeeded. It seemed impossible to decide between these contradictory statements; but what was true was, that the good and industrious workmen were seriously indignant at seeing the idle and the bad paid as much as they were; and showed their dislike of the principle of "equality of wages" by thrashing those who profited by it.

The following decree, published on the 30th of April, preparatory to the meeting of the Assembly on the 4th of May, excited much comment and great amusement:—

"The Provisional Government, considering that the principle of equality implies an uniformity of costume for the citizens appointed to perform the same functions, decrees—

"The representatives of the people shall wear a black coat, a white waistcoat with lappels, black pantaloons, and a tricoloured silk scarf, ornamented with gold fringe. They shall attach to the button-hole on the left side of their coat a red riband, on which shall be embroidered the *fascies* of the Republic.

"Done at a Government Council held on the 30th of April, 1848."

Nothing can long survive ridicule; and this proclamation was so much laughed at, that not a dozen members of the 900 ventured to appear in the decreed costume. Even the members of the Provisional Government itself were ashamed of it, and showed their true liberty, by dressing after their own fashion.

PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Assembly met on the day appointed, and an immense multitude assembled on the Place de la Concorde, and on the Bridge, and in all the places commanding a view of the National Palace, as the building formerly known as the Chamber of Deputies was called. On the demand of General Courtais, the Commander of the National Guard, the Assembly showed itself bodily to the people upon the peristyle of the building; and the "Republic" was proclaimed, amid the waving of innumerable banners, the firing of artillery, and the shouts of the delighted multitude. Already, however, there was discontent at work, and a train was laid which was to explode before the Assembly had been a fortnight in existence.

All the preliminaries having been gone through, powers verified, a president (M. Buchez) and vice-presidents, secretaries, &c., appointed, the members of the government proceeded to lay before the Assembly an account of their ministries since the establishment of the Republic.

On Saturday, May 6, the President announced that the Citizen Minister Lamartine was about to make a communication from the Government, when that gentleman ascended the tribune, and proceeded to read a document, which purported to be a report of the acts of the Provisional Government in their *ensemble*—the restoration of order, organisation of the National Guard, Mobile Garde, the army, &c.,—enumerating what had been done in the midst of two months of a crisis during which not a drop of blood had been shed. Many portions of this report were much applauded, and at the close there was great enthusiasm.

He was succeeded by Ledru-Rollin, the Minister of the Interior, who read a report of the acts of his administration, which he read with great vehemence, but without exciting applause, except of a very partial kind from a small minority.

The Minister of Justice (M. Crémieux) next ascended the tribune, and proceeded to read a report of his official acts, in which he recounted all the ameliorations applied to the administration of justice, the abolition of capital punishment for political offences, abolition of the pillory, &c.

The next member of the Government who ascended the tribune was M. Louis Blanc, who excited a smile by his first act, which was to stoop

and arrange a *tabouret*, or footstool, on which to raise himself high enough to be seen. The voice that came from this small form was firm, clear, and loud; and he, instead of reading, delivered an extempore oration in favour of his *Organisation du Travail*, to which he said the Government stood committed by its promises to the people assembled before the Hôtel de Ville the day after the Revolution. The Assembly received his oration with a coldness which augured ill.

M. Carnot, the Minister of Public Instruction, was afterwards heard; and was succeeded by

M. Bethmont, the Minister of Commerce, deposited on the table the *exposé* of the state of his department.

M. Garnier-Pagès, Minister of Finance, concluded his report on the financial condition of the country.

M. Arago, the Minister of War and Marine, and M. Marie, the Minister of Public Works, next presented the situation of their departments; and were succeeded by M. Lamartine, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who took a short review of the aspect of affairs throughout Europe. The general tone of his remarks was pacific, and in accordance with the principles of his address some time before to the diplomatic agents of France.

In the course of the sitting, a note from Béranger, the poet, resigning his seat for Paris, was read; but the Assembly unanimously refused to accept the resignation.

A stormy discussion then arose on the motion of M. Dornès, offering the thanks of the Assembly to the Provisional Government for their conduct in the administration of affairs, and nominating a committee of five to act as a Government *ad interim*, until the permanent Government of the country had been constituted. Subsequently, after fearful uproar, the motion was modified by the withdrawal of the latter part of it, and the Assembly voted that the Provisional Government had deserved well of the country. The vote was almost unanimous, M. Barbès, M. Durrien, and another rising alone against it.

On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, M. Buchez, the President, took the chair.

Some apprehensions were entertained that the result of this sitting would occasion disturbances. The workmen met in several quarters of Paris, and in the Wood of Boulogne, and were understood to have declared that if M. Ledru Rollin was excluded from the Government, they would take arms. Extraordinary precautions had accordingly been adopted around the hall. A large force was stationed in the adjoining garden, and invitations had been sent to the National Guards to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On the following Wednesday, the appointment of an Executive Committee, in lieu of the Provisional Government, was announced. The result of the ballot was—

Arago	725
Garnier-Pagès	715
Marie	702
Lamartine	643
Ledru Rollin	598

Those five members having obtained the required majority, were proclaimed members of the Executive Committee. M. Louis Blanc, M. Albert, and M. Flocon were entirely excluded—a fact which the "people" and the "Communists" cherished in vindictive remembrance. M. Ledru Rollin, whose violence had alarmed the majority, though not excluded, was at the bottom of the list; and M. de Lamartine, who had lent his high name and great popularity to support M. Ledru Rollin, was placed next lowest—all of them being most significant facts to show the spirit of the Assembly, and the probable policy to be hereafter expected from it.

DISTURBANCES AT ROUEN.

While these scenes had been taking place at Paris, the working classes in Rouen, Elbeuf, and other manufacturing towns, alarmed that the Revolution would not take up the questions of Socialism and Communism, and decree that impossibility, labour and food to every man—whether idle or industrious, skilled or unskilled—had been in considerable agitation. In consequence of a report at Rouen, that M. Deschamps, the Communist candidate, would not poll the number of votes necessary to secure his election, groups of workmen were formed, who cried, "Down with the National Assembly!" and "Down with the aristocrats!" They were, however, dispersed by the dragoons. The night passed over without further violence, but the disorder was next day renewed, and assumed a very serious character. Several skirmishes took place between the armed force and the people, who threw up barricades. After nightfall the rioters became emboldened, and attacked the National Guard and troops with volleys of stones. The troops at length fired upon the rioters and charged them. Ten or twelve persons were killed. Ultimately the rioters fled. On Friday the riots were renewed, and more blood shed, but the soldiery having been reinforced by the Garde Mobile of Paris, order was at length restored on Saturday morning. There were twenty-two lives sacrificed in these conflicts. At Elbeuf, near Rouen, some of the discomfited rioters of the latter place raised the standard of revolt, but they were quickly put down by the troops and the National Guards. In some other localities of the departments, also, as, for instance, at Limoges, Nismes, Rochfort, &c., the partisans of M. Ledru Rollin and the ultras displayed great violence, which led to breaches of the peace. The cry raised by those incendiaries was that the tendency of things was *réactionnaire* in the new Republic. The ultra clubs and communist journals of Paris laboured hard during the week to turn the occurrences at Rouen to the advantage of their views and party, and succeeded but too well in their attempt.

The nomination of the executive committee took place upon the Wednesday. Upon the Monday following, the long-dreaded collision of the new or socialist Republicans was made against the Moderates.

THE COMMUNIST INSURRECTION—ATTACK UPON THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On Monday, the 15th of May, Paris was the scene of another revolutionary scene, not so momentous or prolonged as that on the 24th February, but sufficient to show the insecure and dangerous nature of the ground on which the Republic was erected. The pretext for this outburst was a manifestation in favour of the Poles. The clubs had matured their plans of insurrection; the ultra-democratic portion of the Government had connived at them; and on the last-mentioned date the National Assembly was surrounded and entered by thousands of the population, led by Barbès, Blanqui, Hubert, and others, who drove the Deputies from their seats, and amid a scene of indescribable tumult, assumed the functions of Government. General Courtais, Commander of the National Guard, had treacherously opened the gates of the Assembly to the mob, and the Prefect of Police, M. Caussidière, was supposed to be another of the conspirators. Louis Blanc was also implicated in the plot; and thus organised and supported, the insurrection manifested itself. Having forced their way into the National Assembly, the conspirators were not slow to announce their objects and intentions. With a drawn sword in his hand, Barbès addressed the Assembly, and proclaimed that a contribution of a thousand millions of francs should be levied on the rich for the benefit of the poor—that a tax of another thousand millions should be paid by the rich for the aid of Poland—that the National Assembly should be dissolved, and an Executive Government, composed of Barbès, Albert, Louis Blanc, Flocon, Blanqui, Raspail, and Cabet, be immediately appointed. He concluded his proposals by demanding the re-establishment of the guillotine! The members of the Assembly withdrew, leaving the hall in possession of the mob.

As soon as the fact of the crime committed against the National Assembly was known in Paris, about four o'clock, the *rappel* was beaten in all the legions. The National Guard immediately assembled with admirable ardour, to cries of "*Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!*" The 10th and 8th legions went towards the National Assembly to protect it. Several representatives joined their ranks, asking for arms. The other legions, *au grand complet*, detachments of the Garde Mobile, detachments of infantry and cavalry, and a battery of artillery, went to the Hôtel de Ville, to possess themselves of the two or three Provisional Governments who had installed themselves therein. M. de Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin were on horseback, side by side, in the ranks of the 2nd legion. Everywhere on their passage they were received with acclamation, and by the cry of "*Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!*" On arriving at the Hôtel de Ville, they entered it without resistance. They found about a hundred individuals assembled, the greatest number of whom were arrested, the rest escaping. No act of violence had to be deplored. M. de Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin left the Hôtel de Ville at 7 o'clock (they were both on horseback), and proceeded to the National Assembly. The immense and compact crowd scarcely allowed their horses to advance; they were almost borne by thousands

of arms. Unanimous cries broke out on their passage. M. de Lamartine, with his arms extended, and shaking hands with thousands, saluted, and, with tears in his eyes, addressed thanks to the multitude of devoted citizens. This demonstration accompanied him to the Palace of the National Assembly. Between six and seven o'clock the legions of the *banlieue* entered Paris, by all the barriers, to offer their support to the National Assembly, and their co-operation to the executive commission.

The house occupied by M. Sobrier, Rue de Rivoli, was the theatre of the most animated scenes. A considerable number of National Guards entered his residence by force, and arrested the guards whom M. Sobrier had in his service. One of them having been seized with a paper in his hand, thrust the paper into his mouth, and tried to swallow it; but being seized by the throat, he was obliged to give it up, and it turned out to be a list of conspirators.

At six o'clock Barbès was at the Hôtel de Ville, drawing up a proclamation, which was to be printed, and by which the different administrations were distributed among his friends, when two captains, and about ten National Guards of the 3rd and 6th legions, entered the *salle*. "Barbès! Where is Barbès? We must have him!" was their first cry. "No, no! To arms!" cried some men with red belts. "You shall march over our dead bodies sooner than have him!" A greater number of National Guards then entered, and endeavoured to go into the *salle* occupied by three members of the Provisional Government. The sentinels posted by Barbès offered great resistance. A deputy-mayor of Paris then came up. There were cries of "*Vive Lamartine!*" M. Lamartine having then arrived; and he was borne in triumph in the Hôtel de Ville. M. Lamartine could only say a few words, which were received with noisy acclamations. M. Thomas, colonel of the 2nd legion, was wounded in the hand, by the breaking of the glass door of the room in which Barbès was. The 5th and 7th batteries of the artillery of the National Guard, headed by their *chef d'escadron*, made a line in the passage leading to the place occupied by Barbès, Albert, Thore, and others.

Shortly after seven o'clock the following was issued:—

"The Hôtel de Ville is delivered. The Provisional Government is leaving it amidst the acclamations of the people. The conspirators have been arrested. Citizen Bois Lecomte, bearer of the present proclamation, is charged to read and cause it to be placarded in all the markets of Paris. FLOTTARD, Secretary-General of the Mairie of Paris.

May 15.—Seven o'clock in the evening.

At eight o'clock the following proclamation was issued from the Hôtel de Ville:—

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

The National Assembly is not dissolved. The President, yielding to the tumult, declared the sitting at an end. The brave citizens of Paris are called on to maintain the respect due to the National Assembly, which was elected by universal suffrage. To attack the National Assembly, is to attack the Republic conquered in February, and proclaimed by the Assembly. *Vive l'Assemblée Nationale! Vive la République!*

ARMAND MARRAST, Representative of the People, Mayor of Paris.

Thus the fidelity of the Guards, and the firmness of the Government, averted the crisis. The plot was widely ramified, and parties high in office were implicated. The Government did not deem it prudent to proceed against all the delinquents, but most of the leading desperadoes were committed prisoners to the Castle of Vincennes, among whom were M. Barbès, a man of fortune, and highly educated; M. Raspail, a distinguished chemist; and M. Blanqui, a gentleman of ancient family, and of first-rate acquirements and talents.

THE FESTIVAL OF CONCORD.

Paris had scarcely subsided into quiet after these terrible commotions and alarms, when the inhabitants were summoned by the Government to a great National *Fête* of Concord, which took place on Sunday, the 21st of May. A procession was formed from the Place de la Concorde to the Champ de Mars. At the head of the procession were the members of the Provisional Government, then the representatives of the people in the National Assembly, followed by the Mayor and Municipality of Paris, wearing their tricoloured scarfs; then the delegates of the different departments from Calais to the Pyrenees, each with its appropriate banner; and the delegates of the emancipated blacks, and of the Germans, Italians, Belgians, and Irish. After the delegates came the various trade corporations, with specimens of their respective occupations, and occupying triumphal cars or other vehicles, each drawn by four horses. Then followed the wounded of February, succeeded by judges and members of the courts of law, in their robes of office. Next was the colossal statue of the Republic, surrounded by flags, and placed on a truck drawn by four horses. Then several bands of choristers, chanting the national and patriotic songs and hymns. Among these bands was a bevy of five hundred young females, dressed in robes of white muslin, and wearing tricoloured ribbons on their shoulders, and wreaths of flowers on their heads. Then there were old soldiers and young soldiers, on foot and on horseback; and pupils from the military schools; and cars emblematic of agriculture, and other arts, sciences, and professions; and an endless variety of gorgeous spectacles of every denomination, moving amid the sound of music, the booming of cannon, and the shouts of the populace. In the evening all Paris was brilliantly illuminated. The Champ de Mars, Champs Elysées, and the Tuileries were lighted up by half a million of coloured lamps, aided by ten thousand Chinese lanterns. The weather throughout was brilliantly clear, the *al fresco restaurant* establishments crowded with hungry and thirsty customers. The most perfect order was everywhere observed, and no accident occurred to disturb the general festivity outwardly. It was calculated that 1,200,000 persons participated in the *fête*, and that more than ten millions of francs were distributed among the small vendors of refreshments. Even the lighting up was estimated at a cost of upwards of two hundred thousand francs. Such are the financial statistics of a Parisian *fête*; but who can count the loss of labour?

But the outward festivity was the mere delusion of a dream—

For grief was heavy at the heart, tho' tears were not (allow'd) to flow.

There was an almost total absence of that light laughing gaiety which generally give such a charm to French rejoicings. There was a general feeling that the *fête* was ill-timed, coming so soon—only six days—after the attempted revolution of the 15th of May, and at a time when many of the people's leaders and of those they think their friends were pining in prison. All was hollow and unreal in the outward manifestation of hilarity. The *fête* was regarded as an inauguration of better days, and to prevent the utter extinction of hope in the people.

Immediately after the *Fête de la Concorde*, the National Assembly resumed its labours of legislation and oratory. There was no want of either. On the 24th of May, the Orleans Family Banishment Bill, which had been referred to a committee, and unanimously approved of by them, was brought up. Letters of protest were read from the Duke d'Aumale, Prince de Joinville, and the Duke de Nemours (denominated in the proceedings as François, Henry, and Louis d'Orleans) against the decree of banishment. A declaration was unanimously adopted by the Assembly, as an instruction to the Executive Government, to this effect:—"A fraternal compact with Germany; the reconstruction of an independent and free Poland; and the emancipation of Italy."

THE NAPOLEONIST EMEUTE.

The *Fête* of Concord, brilliant as it was, deceived but few into the belief that concord really existed, or that the Communist faction would not make another attempt in due time, somewhat better considered than that which failed on the 15th of May. By the result of that day the chief leaders of the party were safely lodged in the dungeons of Vincennes. Albert, Barbès, Blanqui, Raspail, and Sobrier were there, and Louis Blanc had a narrow escape of being sent to join them. But still there were vigorous and zealous men at large in uncontrolled possession of the popular ear, and but too anxious to foment, and profit by, a new insurrection.

On the 24th of May decrees were signed by the Executive Commission dissolving the clubs of which Barbès and Blanqui were presidents. An unusual display of military precaution was manifested around the Chamber. The entire line of the quays on the south bank, adjoining the Chamber, was occupied by bodies of troops (horse and foot). The quays on the opposite side, extending from the bridge in either direction, were occupied by battalions of the Garde Mobile. The precincts of the legislative palace literally swarmed with soldiers, consisting of infantry of the line, cavalry, and artillery. Artillery-men stood ready mounted on the horses harnessed to the ammunition-waggons in the court. Every room, hall, and passage in the palace, except the

hall of the Chamber itself and the committee-rooms, were crammed with soldiers. These important preparations were taken on account of the debate appointed for Italy and Poland, the topics which had served as a pretext for the outrage of the 15th.

The reports which were circulated of another popular manifestation determined the President of the Assembly to transfer to General Cavaignac, the Minister of War, the full command of all the troops, as well within as without the palace of the Assembly.

For the whole week Paris continued in a state of alarm. It was found absolutely necessary, from the condition of the public finances, to put a stop to employing labourers at the public expense, and the measures necessary to that end, alarmed the workmen, and excited them against the government. To abolish at once the *ateliers nationaux* was thought impossible and inhuman; but all parties proclaimed the necessity of stopping the evil.

The Minister of Public Works published a proclamation, in which he distinctly stated that the government was occupied in preparing for the reorganization of the *ateliers nationaux*. It appeared that errors alike injurious to the state and to real labourers had been committed in the midst of the precipitation with which the first enrolments were made. It resulted that men who had private resources had been admitted to the benefit of the inscription, and others had inscribed themselves several times under false names, and had thus been paid several times over. The place due to deserving workmen was thus filled without right, and frequently by fraudulent means.

In fact, every sort of roguery was attempted, and often but too successfully. M. Emile Thomas, a young man, the Chief Director of the National Workshops, was arrested by the government, under circumstances even yet enveloped in much mystery. He was sent away under an escort of the police to Bordeaux, some said as a criminal, others on a mission of urgent importance; while he himself, in a letter to his mother, afterwards published in the journals, asserted that he had been forcibly carried away, and that he knew not the crime alleged against him. This circumstance created much ill-will among the workmen. At an early hour of Monday, the 29th, the *rappel* was beaten in five or six arrondissements, and great numbers of the National Guard immediately turned out in arms. By eight o'clock several thousand of them were assembled at the different rendezvous. They were then marched to the National Assembly, the Garden of the Tuileries, the Luxembourg, the Hôtel de Ville, and other places. The different ministries were also strongly guarded. At the National Assembly the force was immense, not only of National Guards, but of troops of the Line. The quays, the Pont de la Concorde, and, in fact, all the approaches to the Assembly, were strongly guarded. The occasion of this overwhelming display of bayonets, was a dread that the men of the *ateliers nationaux*, irritated at the manner in which M. Emile Thomas, their director, had been treated, intended to make a threatening demonstration against the Assembly and the Executive Government. Groups of them, some consisting of several hundreds, assembled during the day in different parts of the town, especially on the Boulevards, near the Porte St. Martin and the Porte St. Denis.

Affairs continued in this unsatisfactory state for many days, when the election of Prince Louis Napoleon, as representative of Paris, for one of the vacancies caused by the double returns of the original elections, led to a demonstration of a more serious kind. Unsupported by the press, and personally almost unknown to the people, his name sufficed to procure his return, although it was said at the time that money was not wanting to bring about the result. This, however, is not probable. His popularity, so far as street-shouting may be an evidence of it, was great, and he was not only elected for Paris, but simultaneously for three departments, wherein vacancies had also occurred in consequence of double returns. On the following Sunday—always a great day in Paris for political excitement—the name of the Prince was to be heard in all the assemblies of holiday people of the lower class who spend the Sundays and *fête* days in the *cabarets* outside the barriers of Paris.

On Monday morning, a new journal, *Le Napoléonien*, appeared. It was, as its title indicated, the advocate of the Prince, and its first number displayed ability. Crowds collected in the quarters leading to the National Assembly; the *général* and the *rappel* were beaten, troops and National Guards were called out, and all the excitement and commotion of a Paris mob were brought into full development, and all because M. Louis Napoleon Buonaparte was expected to take his seat in the National Assembly. So early as twelve o'clock, crowds began to form in the vicinity of the Palace of the Assembly. The fear of the law against *attroupemens* prevented their remaining long on the same spot; but they did not dissemble the object of their assembling, which was simply to see and to applaud the new hero of their cuprice, for it was reported that he would be at hand to enter the Chamber the moment that his election was recognised. It was in vain that persons professing to be friends of the Prince told them that he would not be there that day; that his uncle Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, had a letter from him, dated Saturday, stating that he would not be in Paris before Tuesday—the people would remain "off and on" to catch a glimpse of him.

During the day a placard appeared, bearing an address of General Piat, Colonel of the Fourth Legion of National Guards of the *banlieue* (he who had taken possession of the Hôtel de Ville on the 24th February), in which he, as an avowed friend of Prince Louis Napoleon, disclaimed for him any ambitious project. Other friends of the Prince, in the country, were not, however, equally discreet. They carried their ballot in front of their hats, on which was inscribed, in large characters, "*Louis Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur! A bas la République!*"

About five o'clock in the evening, the Government ordered strong measures against the crowds assembled in the Place de la Révolution. Regiments of infantry and cavalry, and large bodies of National Guards (*sédentaires* and *mobiles*), immediately crossed the bridge in front of the Palace of the Assembly, and forming a junction with those already on the Place, cleared it at the point of the bayonet of the immense assemblage that had occupied it. This measure was so peremptory and so rapidly executed, that the Place (the largest in Europe) was swept clean in five minutes. Complaints were made of unnecessary violence on the part of the armed force in carrying out this order of the Government, conveyed through the Minister of War, under whose eye the service was performed; but, as matters had come to something like a crisis, no hesitation was allowed when the command "*Withdraw!*" was issued.

Having cleared the Place, a column of at least 2000 Gardes Mobiles wheeled up to the Rue de Rivoli, and formed about twenty abreast. The order was given to march. The drums beat a charge, and the column moved at double quick time along the Rue de Rivoli, and through the Rues Castiglione and La Paix. Having reached the Boulevard, they proceeded in the same order and at the same pace to the Hotel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and there halted. In the meanwhile, the dragoons advanced from the Place de la Révolution, by the Rue Royale, driving the people before them, who did not comply silently, for cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive Louis Napoleon!*" were shouted by them vigorously. The Boulevard cleared, the dragoons remained in position. The whole of the Rue Royale was filled with National Guards. Access to the Place de la Révolution was refused to everybody. This continued for an hour or two; ultimately, the people retired, after venting their displeasure in shouting. Later in the evening, other assemblages that took place were dispersed without much trouble. In the Assembly itself the greatest excitement prevailed.

M. de Lamartine took advantage of the panic—asserted that shots had been fired—that blood had been shed—and proposed that the laws of 1816 and 1832, forbidding the entry of the Buonaparte family into France, should be enforced against the pretender. The motion was received amid deafening shouts of "*Vive la République!*"

It was afterwards made tolerably clear that there was in reality no Buonapartist insurrection at all; that the Executive Committee, feeling its own weakness, took advantage of the election of M. Louis Napoleon, and of a few stray cries by a portion of the capricious and insensate mob in his favour, to make this show of strength, and thus endeavour to re-establish its position in the Assembly—a position which its own dissensions, vacillations, and incompetency had been daily impairing since its first establishment.

We have thus traced the principal events of the Revolution; and have arrived at that tremendous struggle, which began on the 24th of June, between the rival parties who from the first undertook to govern it. Notwithstanding the absence of any result from the Buonapartist manifestation, it was evident to the French themselves, as well as to foreigners, and indeed to all who



CONFLICT AT THE PLACE MAUBERT.

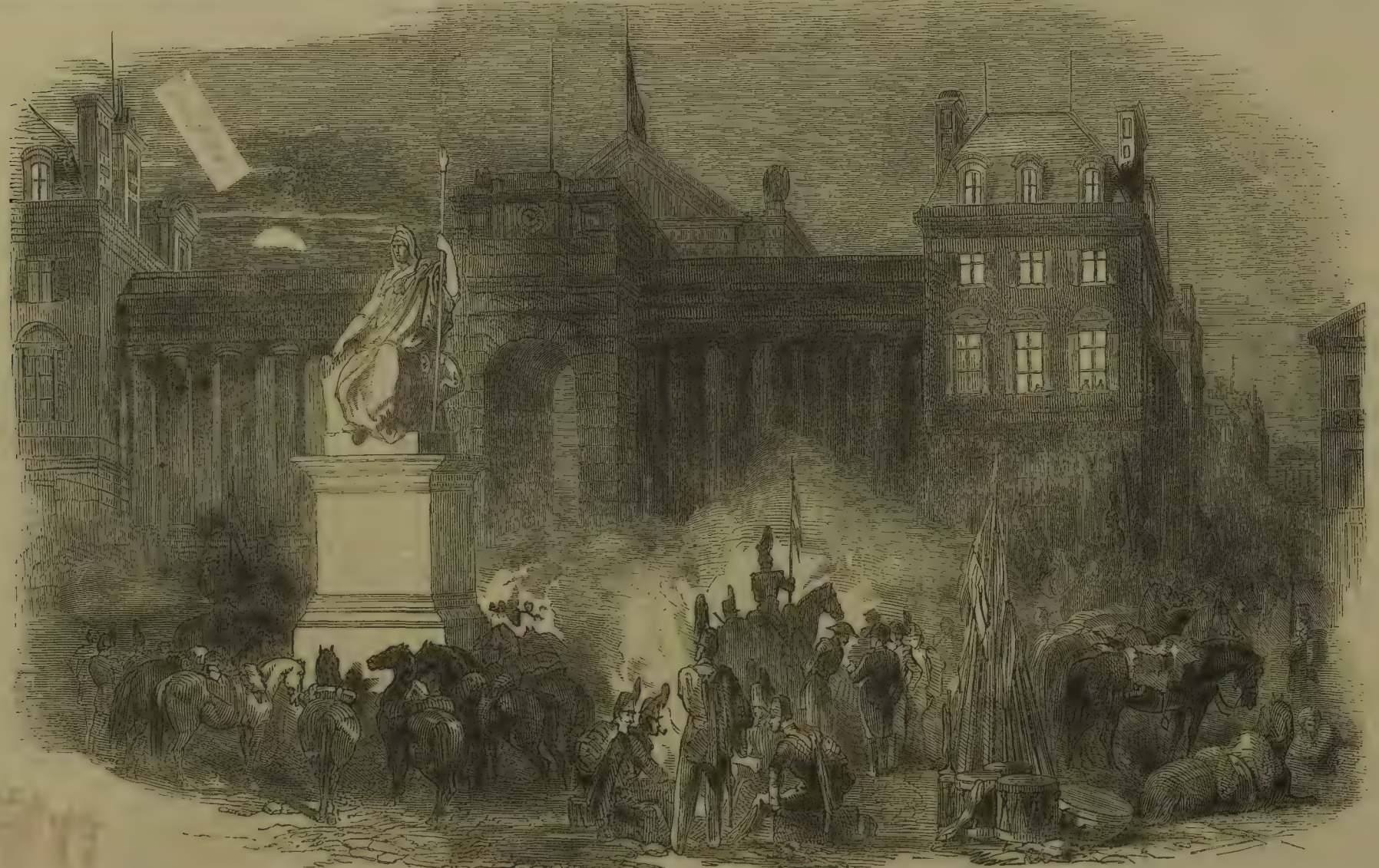
took an interest in the affairs of the Republic, that these parties—the moderate Republicans and the Communists—were the real belligerents, and that, sooner or later, a desperate struggle would arise between them. Our journal of last week contained full particulars of the awful civil war of the “red republicans,” which lasted four days, and cost from 10,000 to 20,000 people their lives. We this week continue the unhappy record in another part of our paper. We can scarcely hope that even yet the fearful struggle is at an end. The Communists, it should be remembered, are the men who, throughout the reign of Louis Philippe, maintained at enormous disadvantage, and in the face of difficulty and peril, the principles of Republicanism. It was they who made the Revolution of 1848. They cling to their principles with the zealous fervour of religious enthusiasm. To them, their politics are a gospel. They look upon themselves as the regenerators of humanity. They may lack sense; but they are brimful of their conviction. It nerves their arms and inspires their hearts. They are coerced at present. They have made a great attempt, and they have failed; but, from all we know of themselves as individuals, and from all that history teaches us of the strength of a principle, believed by earnest men to be true although it may be false, we may be certain that, though defeated, they are not extinguished, and that again and again they will make themselves heard. It cannot be denied that the question of Labour is a great and urgent one, in the circumstances of every country in Europe. Let us pray that

the wisdom of the age may be directed towards it, and that a solution less sanguinary may be found for it than the events of Paris might lead us to anticipate.

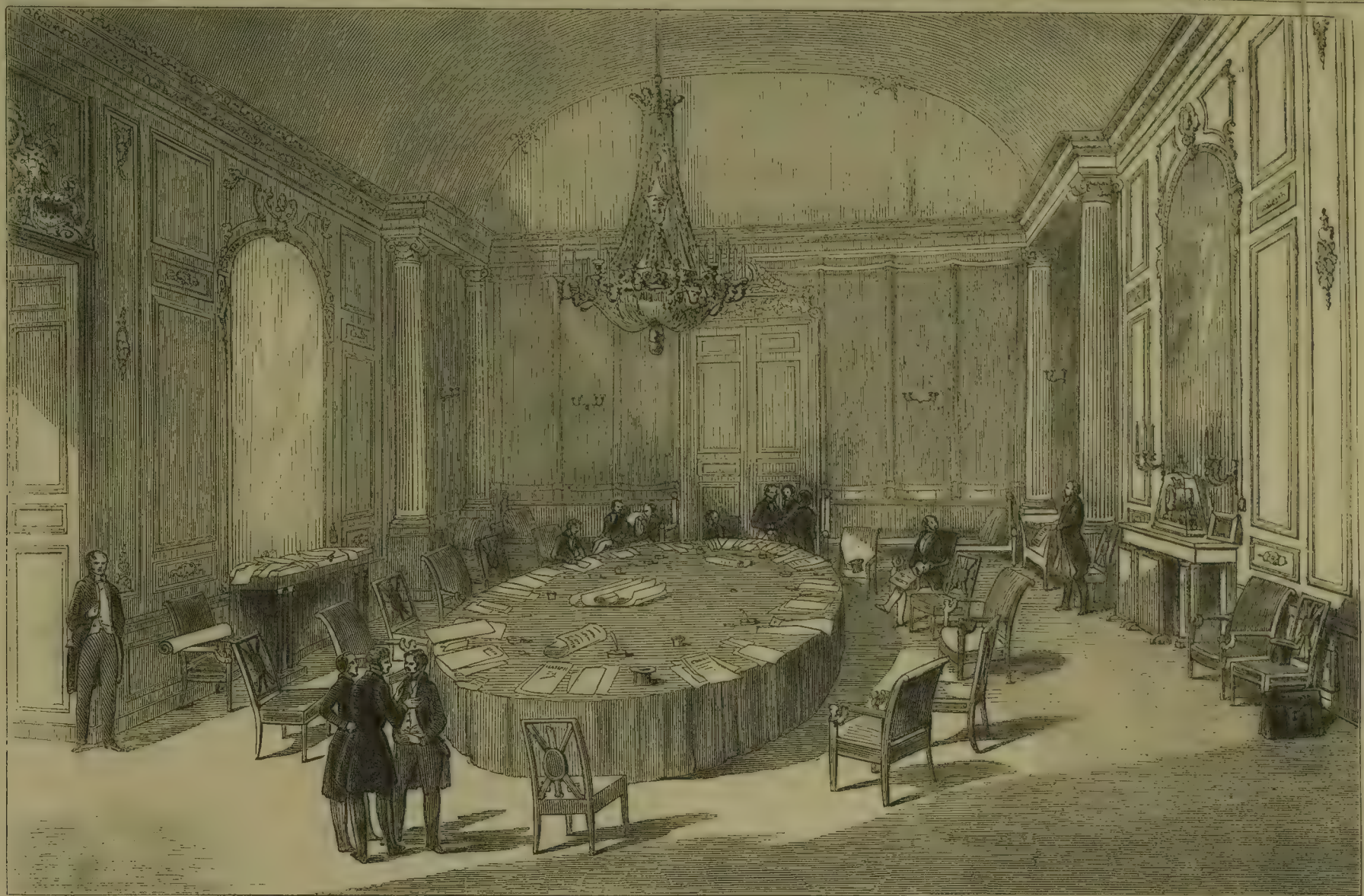
RACHEL AND THE “MARSEILLAISE.”

One of the most striking episodes of the early part of the Revolution was the first performance of Ponsard's tragedy of “*Lucrèce*” at the Théâtre de la République, formerly the Théâtre Français. The subject of the piece—the fall of the Tarquins and the revolution of Rome—naturally gave the representation a peculiar interest, and, accordingly, the theatre was crammed with an audience ready to manifest their feelings at all passages bearing upon passing events. The whole aspect of the *salle*, indeed, presented a pregnant commentary upon the mutability of the times. The *loge* of the ex-Royal Family being now thrown open to location, like any other part of the theatre, was tenanted by a quiet *bourgeoisie*, nowise remarkable in appearance, yet who, from their occupying that place, so lately the “cynosure of neighbouring eyes,” were a point of observation for all the binocles of the assembly during the night. But far more special objects of attention occupied the *loge* immediately opposite, formerly appertaining to the department of the Interior, and still retained by the new Government. There sat Messrs. Ledru Rollin, Crémieux, Marrast, Pagnerre, Albert, Flocon, and other gentlemen not visible from the front; in fine, with a few exceptions, the whole of the Provisional Government. At particular passages of the play, having a bearing upon politics, a thousand eyes were turned towards them, and none were louder in their applause of those parts which told in favour of a Republic. One passage in a speech of *Brutus* was particularly ap-

plauded, in which he says, “It is easier to destroy than to restore.” This line was vehemently cheered and encored by the audience, and every eye was turned towards the Government *loge*. M. Ledru Rollin looked at M. Crémieux and smiled, the whole party joining in the tumult of applause. As a mark of the good taste as well as good feeling of the spectators, it was observed that several passages which might have been applied by a less generous assembly as bearing against the ex-King and his family, passed without eliciting the least approbation, though the enthusiasm in favour of a Republic was most ardently expressed on every occasion that offered. It was not, however, until the close of the tragedy, when Mlle. Rachel, who had performed *Lucrèce*, appeared to sing the “*Marseillaise*,” that the excited temperament of the public was raised to its highest pitch. Her singing—or rather her acting—of this national hymn was on this occasion sublime. Her chant was solemn and inspired as a sibylline priestess; and as she knelt and pressed the tricoloured flag to her heart, the entire theatre broke out into a long, loud, and uncontrollable burst of transport. The actress was recalled at the close of the last strophe, and the entire body of the auditory stood up to receive her, and to renew their thanks. Among the most fervent of her applauders were the members of the Government. It was said that M. Ledru Rollin imagined this scene; and that it was by his solicitations that Mlle. Rachel—a still more ardent and enthusiastic republican than himself, if such were possible—undertook to rouse, by this hymn, the zeal and ardour of the more educated classes of French society. Her manner of rendering it was grand, but it was the grandeur of hatred and revenge, not of patriotism. She seemed to be of the genius of Liberty, but the sanguinary Nemesis; not the utterer of a hymn of liberty, but of an awful, abominable, and yet beautiful chant of vengeance and execration. It produced its effect, however. Its power and genius were unquestionable, and long haunted the memory of those who heard it.



NIGHT BIVOUAC OF TROOPS AT THE HALL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.



THE CHAMBER OF THE FIRST PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, PARIS

THE REVOLUTIONS OF ITALY.

AMONGST Italians the enfranchisement of Italy is no new idea. Five hundred years ago it awakened the eloquence of Rienzi and the poetry of Petrarch. "The deliverance of his country," says Gibbon, "inspired Rienzi with the vast, and perhaps visionary, idea of uniting Italy in a great Federative Republic, of which Rome should be the ancient and lawful head, and the free cities and Princes the members and associates. Could passion have listened to reason, could private interest have yielded to the public welfare, the supreme tribunal and confederate union of the Italian Republic might have healed their intestine discord, and closed the Alps against the barbarians of the North." Rienzi's celebrated citation of Louis, Duke of Bavaria; Charles, King of Bohemia; and all the Electors of Germany, to prove at Rome their right to the empire of Italy, was the first assertion of the claim of ITALY FOR THE ITALIANS. Even then, amidst the darkness of ignorance and the rapacious rule of factions, the justice of the claim was felt. The idea ennobled for a time the whole people. There was too much corruption, envy, and dissension amongst the powerful few, and too much debasement and ignorance amongst the many, to realise the idea, but it never quite died out. Through all the darkness that followed, Rienzi's glorious vision of Italy

emancipated and united, there were found some to keep alive the theme, though at any time in those 500 years the emancipation, and, above all, the union of Italy, seemed impossible. There were too many opposing foreign and home forces to be overcome—too many hostile interests to be reconciled, and, in short, the difficulties were so complicated that the idea of Italy for the Italians seemed the wildest dream of enthusiasm. It had to be learned that all the hostile interests were in opposition to common sense and common justice—a mere tangled net in which the people were caught, crippled, and plundered.

Of all Italy, the case of Rome and the States of the Church seemed most hopeless. The Roman system placed the entire powers of the State in the hands of the hierarchy. Every Minister was a Cardinal, and all the offices were filled by priests; justice was perverted; everything was weak, venal, and corrupt. Rome was leagued with Austria: Austria governed better, but kept Rome in its condition of debasement; and both prevented any advance toward liberty in the nominally independent states. Yet in Rome the liberties of Italy were first acknowledged. Pius the NINTH accomplished the first of the Italian Revolutions, and gave the impulse from which all the rest have sprung!

Austria would take no reform from Pius IX. He thought more of the

Italians than of Metternich or Ferdinand, to whom Italy was a "geographical expression," and the Italians a nonentity. An attempt was made to overawe the Pope, and stop the progress of his reforms. The treaty of Vienna conceded the maintenance of an Austrian garrison in Ferrara, in the Papal dominions. Scarce had the new constitution been proclaimed, when Austria marched reinforcements thither, with the most unmistakable indications of hostility to the Pope. Within a few weeks—though there was no outbreak, no violence, no open display of force—the whole aspect of Italy was so changed, that the Papal Nuncio at Vienna was enabled, in the name not merely of the Papal States, but of all Italy, to demand the withdrawal of the troops; and even Austria was compelled to bow before the resolution of Italy against all foreign interference. The Austrian troops were marched from Ferrara on the 23d of December, and thus, for the first time, the Italians (united) triumphed, and the right of all the states of Italy not under Austria to choose their own forms of government, was established.

The constitutional reform of the Papal States was followed by the publication of a convention between the Pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Lucca, and the King of Sardinia, founded on the scheme first proposed about six years since by Caesar Ballio, in his work on the



SACKING OF NAPLES, BY LAZZARONI.

hopes of Italy, and setting forth "that these states, animated by the desire to contribute by union to the increase of the dignity and prosperity of Italy, and being persuaded that the true and essential basis of the union of Italy consisted in the fusion of the material interests of the population of their respective dominions, have agreed to form an association on the principle of the German Commercial League," the tariff to be drawn up with the utmost amount of commercial freedom compatible with the respective interests of the contracting powers—following, in short, the example of England rather than of the Zollverein. The news of this convention was received throughout Italy with enthusiasm. It also was a revolution, a return to the ancient free trade policy of Italy, and it brought with it hopes of the restoration of commerce, and the revival of trade and industry.

Throughout Austrian Italy, the impulse was felt; it made the trade-repression rule of the foreign power more irksome. Italy for the Italians then came to mean liberty to the industry—freedom to the trade of Italy. Austria sought to crush this spreading commercial spirit, and thought only of strengthening the army in Italy, and keeping down the people.

At the close of last year the Austrian Cabinet resolved to reinforce the army in Italy, so as to have 40,000 men at command without lessening the strength of the several garrisons. The measure was notified to the great powers as being intended solely for the better security of the Austrian possessions in Italy.

In the face of this increase of armed force, the spirit of resistance to Austrian misrule began to show itself in Lombardy. On the 19th of December, M. Nazari, deputy of the city of Bergamo, in the central congregation of the kingdom, moved a resolution that a committee be appointed to lay before the Emperor of Austria a project of reform for the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The motion was founded on the universal discontent of the country. It was opposed by the Governor of Milan, President of the congregation, who declared that the Viceroy himself was engaged in preparing a project of reform; nevertheless the resolution was passed unanimously by the Assembly; the committee was appointed, and the inhabitants of Milan crowded to the residence of Nazari to inscribe their names as an expression of approbation and respect.

The committee consisted of deputies from Como, Milan, Cremona, Lodi, Brescia, Bergamo, Mantua. But neither in answer to the committee, nor as the invention of the viceroy, was any reform promulgated or even promised; instead troops continued to arrive; and the directors of the imperial iron foundry at Mariazelle, in Austria, announced publicly that for six months they could not execute any private orders, as night and day the entire of the works would be employed in casting cannons and millions of projectiles.

Whilst this force against reform was in full preparation, an anonymous notice was circulated amongst all classes in Milan, urging a total abstinence from tobacco and snuff, to cripple the finances, as the most effectual mode of obtaining reform from the Austrian Government, which derives a very large revenue from these monopolies. The plan was adopted universally; and for some weeks the people were allowed undisturbed to pursue their self-denying course of peaceful passive resistance.

On the 2nd of Jan. an Austrian captain and an American appeared on the Corso smoking. The captain received a blow on the cheek, and the American had the cigar knocked out of his mouth. At midnight of the same day many thousands of cigars were sent to the barracks, with an order to the soldiers to smoke them in the town next day, and if they were interfered with to use their arms. In obedience to the order, which there can be no doubt was given with the express intention of provoking a collision, the soldiers sallied through the town in smoking parties of from 100 to 200, jeering the people, who for a time endured the insult patiently, but at length hissed the soldiers, who, half-drunk, used their arms. The contest lasted from six in the evening until midnight: several were killed; 150 wounded were taken to the hospitals, and a large number to their own homes. The people, exasperated, armed themselves, and agreed not only to discontinue the use of tobacco, but not to put into the lottery, which would be a further heavy loss to the revenue.

At Pavia the university was provisionally closed; a fight took place between the students and Austrians; six or seven persons were killed, and thirty wounded.

At Turin, on the 14th, a grand funeral service was celebrated in the church of La Gran Madre de Dio, in commemoration of the patriots murdered at Milan and Pavia. The most respectable inhabitants, all dressed in deep mourning, assisted at the ceremony. A similar funeral ceremony was celebrated in the church of the Lombards at Rome, the Pope permitting the demonstration which the Austrian Ambassador had vainly endeavoured to prevent. The young men belonging to the Lombardo-Venetian Guard, instituted in 1838, at the coronation of the Emperor at Milan, all tendered their resignations; the theatres were deserted, and the expression of hatred to Austria, and condemnation of the conduct of the police, military, and Government, were universal.

At Venice, notwithstanding the prohibition of the police, ladies made a collection for the wounded of Milan, and 8000 francs were forwarded, with a letter of sympathy from the Venetians. The Mayor of Vincenza forwarded 2000 francs from the inhabitants. At Verona, 1600 francs were subscribed in eight hours, when the subscription was stopped by the police. There was no mistaking the evidences that the Austrian rule in Italy must either keep pace with the progress of reforms at Rome—agree to an Italian commercial league, a free press, a representative Government, and independent municipal institutions—or must be annihilated; or maintain the old system of tyranny by force and fraud, and at the cost of the blood of the people. It was equally clear that Austria would cling to the old abuses and the old mode of crushing the popular spirit; the attempt was to be made again to excite the populace to conspiracies and demonstrations, to be met by arranged arrests and massacres. On receipt of the news from Milan orders were despatched from Vienna, and followed up by the arrest of the Marquis Rosales, President of the Union Club; Count Casas Battaglio; the young Marquis Soncini Stampa; the Marquis Filippo Villani; Count Pertusati, and Count Ercolo Durini. Caesar Cantu, author of a Universal History, and Dr. Belcredi were also to have been arrested, but escaped. In addition to these, as the lower orders were this time discontented, upwards of 400 of them were apprehended: 180 of the youngest and most robust were sent to Trieste to serve in the ships of the Imperial navy, and the remainder, without even the form of a trial, were transported to Illyria and Moravia, to work as galley slaves: 30,000 troops were quartered in Milan, 10,000 in Verona; and the regiment of Giulay, of disgraceful notoriety in the massacre of Galicia, was quartered at Pavia.

The Emperor wrote to the Archduke Rainer, Viceroy of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom:—"I have duly examined the events which occurred at Milan on the 2nd and 3rd instant. It is evident to me that a faction desirous to destroy public order and tranquillity exists in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. All that you deemed necessary to satisfy the wants and wishes of the different provinces, I have already done for the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. I am not disposed to grant further concessions. Your Highness will make known my sentiments to the public. The attitude of the majority of the population of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, however, induces a hope that similar distressing scenes shall not again occur. At all events, I rely on the loyalty and courage of my troops." (Signed Ferdinand I.)

This letter, of itself sufficient to rouse whatever of independent spirit there might be in Italy, and unite it for the expulsion of Austria, was interpreted by General Radetzky in an order of the day issued to the troops under his command, in terms the most outrageous and offensive.

The letters of the Emperor and his general had some effect. On the 21st of June three hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of Milan applied to the police for their passports; everybody dreaded a second Galicia, and was eager to leave the country before the fury of Austria might break forth in pillage and massacre.

During the course of these events in Venetian Lombardy, the subjects of Ferdinand of Sicily also demanded extensive reforms.

In 1812 the constitution of Sicily, some centuries old, was modified under the advice, and with the assistance, of Lord Bentinck, and guaranteed by the English Government.

In 1816, on the triumph of absolutism in Europe, the Court of Naples endeavoured to bring the Sicilian Parliament to abolish the constitution, but did not succeed; subsequently the Neapolitan Government, with the view of making the constitution unpopular, imposed various unjust taxes, and took arbitrary measures to put down the liberty of the press. It abolished the national flag of Sicily, and caused the judges

to prosecute with the utmost rigour the defenders of the national institutions.

A decree of August 16, 1816, ordered taxes to be levied without the interference of Parliament. In the December of the same year, the famous decree was published by which Ferdinand re-organised his whole kingdom, and so got rid of the Sicilian constitution, which he had sworn to maintain. He published, at the same time, a decree declaring that the amount of taxes should be fixed every year by the King; but must not in any year exceed 1,847,687 onces, unless by sanction of a Parliament; nevertheless, without a Parliament, the impost was afterwards increased three-fold.

Another decree promised that public offices in Sicily should be filled by Sicilians; but, like all the previous promises, it was openly broken. And, that the people might have no chance of speaking out against these violations of public faith, the liberty of the press was abolished; and, still further to repress the spirit of inquiry and progress, all foreign newspapers, even those of absolute Governments, were prohibited. This state of things could not last. Again and again the people petitioned for reforms, and were put off with promises. At the commencement of the present year it became evident that the Sicilians could no longer be trifled with. Ferdinand of Naples became active, presided daily at councils, at which the state of the country, the deficit in the finances, the need for immediate abandonment of the old worn-out and hateful political forms, were eagerly discussed.

It was argued, also, that the army should be diminished. Ferdinand instead would increase it, and could not make up his mind what else to do. He felt it no easy matter to let go absolute power, to abandon the notion so long lived up to—that the people of Sicily were especially born to obey him and pay him taxes. It was hateful to contemplate the idea of these same people to any extent governing themselves and settling what taxes were needful to be paid. Their demands were, therefore, from day to day adjourned, until their patience could endure no longer, and the popular dissatisfaction broke out into open rebellion. There was some hope in Sicily and Naples that on the King's birthday the new and repeatedly promised constitution would be declared. The results of the final extinction of these expectations was the outbreak of rebellion in Palermo. Never was outbreak more sudden, unanimous, or earnest; nobles, students, women, priests, the whole populace, determined to be trifled with no longer, turned out and fought. The garrison took refuge in the Palace and small forts about the city. These forts were attacked, and the whole of Palermo, and, it might be said, all Sicily, fell into the hands of the insurgents. The news threw Ferdinand into a fever of rage and fury; a reinforcement of 4500 men were ordered to embark immediately; and, under the command of the Count d'Aquila, the King's brother, landed at Palermo, on the 15th; but the Count did not dare to risk a battle with the people. The troops remained in the forts, and, during forty-eight hours, continued to fire upon and bombard the city. The people, however, were not to be conquered. They attacked, and, by fierce fightings took, the fort of Castellamare. The whole populace were on the point of rising. The King's brother returned to Naples; his report convinced even the King that immediate concessions must be made. The Palermitans would take no promises, no mere securities; they demanded and obtained the proclamation of the constitution of 1812, which of right had belonged to them ever since that date. On the 29th the constitution was announced at Messina; on the 30th, at Palermo; and, on the same day, steamers were sent to bring back the troops.

At Naples, meanwhile, popular excitement, roused by the events in Sicily, had reached such a height that there was no course of safety but there, also, to grant a constitution, which was accordingly published on the 28th. On the 8th of February a constitution was proclaimed for Sardinia.

Throughout Italy the progress of these events was watched eagerly, and the accounts welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm. At Genoa there was a popular rejoicing, and the shout of the people, heard in all directions, was "A Constitution for Piedmont!" At Rome the people crowded out for miles to meet the couriers on the Via Appia, and extraordinary supplements were issued hourly by the newspapers. A fête was held to celebrate the triumph of the Liberals. There was a similar fête at Florence, and at nearly all the other great towns of Italy.

In Lombardy, the people, beset by 100,000 soldiers, scarcely dared to rejoice. Austria was doggedly marching more troops upon them. The little army of the Duke of Medona had been incorporated with the Grand Duchy, and placed under the command of General Radetzky. On the 29th, 30th, and 31st of January the railroad from Treviglio to Milan was closed to the public, being exclusively occupied with the conveyance of troops from Lombardy. The army was to keep back the tide of opinion rising throughout Italy; there was no chance of peace but in submission; no hope of reform under Metternich and Ferdinand. But this gathering army and the gloomy adherence to relentless tyranny increased the hatred of Austrian rule, enlisted universal sympathy for its victims, and fixed with sterner intensity the one idea of Italy for the Italians. At the Bologna fête to celebrate the proclamation of the Neapolitan constitution, the popular cry was "Live the Constitution!" "Death to the Austrians!" "Let us march to Lombardy to assist our brethren!"

But the case of Lombardy seemed hopeless—the army had been increased to 110,000, with 700 cannon. Arrests were incessant; the prison of Milan was crowded; numbers were sent to the House of Correction at Porta Nuova. The Austrians were everywhere insulted; it was evident that the storm of popular indignation must burst forth soon; that the struggle would be a fierce one, though it was scarcely possible to believe the Italians could be successful. The outbreak was hastened, and help came to them, from a quarter altogether unexpected.

Austria was the first to feel the revolutionary impulse given by France; the whole policy of Metternich fell before it, and he himself had to escape in disguise from amongst a people to whom he had so long been a source of terror. With his fall absolutism perished, and the will of the people was acknowledged. A constitutional Government was declared at Vienna, but it was too late to save the dominions in Lombardy by any Austrian form of Government. Italy for the Italians had become a master passion, and irrepressible.

On the 17th of March the Austrian Viceroy left Milan, and met on the road the courier with the intelligence of the popular triumph at Vienna. On the 18th the Milanese seized on the military post at the palace of the governor, and began the construction of barricades; carriages were seized upon and overturned—the first was that of the vice-president of the Government, General O'Donnell; the pavement was torn up; not a soldier was to be seen; the barricades were finished during the night.

On the morning of the 18th the fighting commenced. The fire of cannon and musketry was kept up all day. The artillery planted in front of the cathedral and palace were seized by the people. Six pieces of cannon were taken at Binasco from a party of Austrian cavalry and Hungarian artillerymen, on the way from Pavia to Milan. On the Piazza del Duomo the populace captured six guns. A Provisional Government was formed, and the fighting continued on the 20th, with doubtful success to the people, who, notwithstanding the support of a body of Swiss who had forced the Porta Comasina, and brought ammunition and provisions, were driven from the Broletto—the centre of their movement.

On the morning of the 21st they regained their position, took possession of the powder-magazine, and planted a cannon on the tower of San Celso. General Radetzky offered to treat with the Provisional Government, but was refused, unless on terms of unconditional surrender.

A deputation was despatched to Turin, demanding assistance, which was at once granted, and the Piedmontese force, under the command of the Duke of Genoa, crossed the frontiers, and advanced upon Milan on the 22d. The Austrians retired before it, and left the city garrisoned by its own citizens, and the auxiliary forces of Piedmont. The freedom of Milan was accomplished.

On the 19th the people of Parma rose suddenly and took possession of the chief posts in the city. On the 20th, after some fighting, the Duke issued a proclamation, declaring the appointment of a council, with supreme authority to give such instructions and adopt such measures as the circumstances might require, whilst he and his royal family quitted the states. On the same day the Duke of Modena was deposed and imprisoned, and the Austrians were driven out of Pavia.

On the 19th, Venice, Trieste, and Padua were in open insurrection; rebellion also spread through Vincenza, Treviso, and the whole of the Venetian territory, as far as Verona. On the 22nd General Count Zieger capitulated with the Provisional Government of Venice, and set it free from the domination of Austria. The King of Sardinia, Charles Albert,

issued a proclamation, taking Lombardy under his protection, marched an army to join his forces at Milan, took the field boldly to drive Austria beyond the Alps, and virtually proclaimed himself the liberator of Italy. So far his campaign has been brilliant and victorious. The Austrians have been driven beyond the Mincio at Goito, and compelled to surrender Peschiera.

On the 1st of March an insurrectionary movement took place at Rome, in consequence of its being understood that the Pope, influenced by an intrigue amongst the Cardinals, had refused to declare war against Austria. The people had allowed him the previous day to form his resolution; and at five o'clock in the morning the whole city was on foot in eager impatience. The answer was that war would be formally declared; and (as the people had also demanded a complete separation of temporal and spiritual affairs) that no priest should be appointed to fill any public employment; that Mias the Ninth was the head of the Government; that a daily official bulletin would be published of the events of the great war, and encouragement given to the Roman youth to arm and drive the barbarians from Italy. This satisfied the people; the ferment was calmed, and all classes were united.

On the 13th of April the Sicilian Parliament passed by acclamation a decree—"That Ferdinand Bourbon and his dynasty were for ever fallen from the throne of Sicily. Sicily should govern herself constitutionally and call to the throne an Italian Prince, as soon as she shall have reformed her statute." The list of candidates for the throne has since been published. They are, a son of the King of Sardinia, the son of the Duke of Tuscany, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (son of Lucien Bonaparte), and the Prince de Beauharnais. Enraged at this boldness, the King of Naples declared war against Sicily.

From first to last the conduct of Ferdinand has been false and treacherous; good faith has been disregarded, not a single promise has been kept, and every opportunity has been seized upon to cripple or retract the liberal measures he has been forced to yield. In no instance was this reactionary policy more determinedly carried out, than with regard to the election of Peers by the people of Naples.

The Commons had been returned; but no Peers had been elected by the people: in most instances, the forms requesting the nomination of that body were filled up with a request that the Commons should decide if it were advisable that a house of such a nature should have any voice in the legislature. On the 15th the houses were to meet. No Peers had been named up to the 13th, but, on the 14th, a proclamation appeared, emanating from the King (since the Ministers had nearly all resigned), nominating fifty members for the House of Peers. Immediately on the publication of this document the Commons met privately, and agreed to address the National Guard on this encroachment of royal authority. Both houses were to meet and be sworn in on the 15th, at the Church of St. Lorenzo.

On Saturday, the 13th of May, the deputies were assembled in the Salle de Marto Ollivetto, in preparatory session, to modify the form of oath to be taken at the opening of Parliament. The oath was, "I swear fidelity to the King and the constitution of the 29th of January." The deputies refused this form, as not being in accordance with the concessions of the 3rd of April, the National Guard, numbering 15,000, objected, and Saturday and Sunday were passed in negotiations. At eleven o'clock on Sunday night it was announced that the King would not modify the form. Eight deputies met, declared the sitting permanent, and sent a deputation to treat with the King, but without success. Another deputation was sent at twelve; the King asked time to consider, and at length pretended to accept a modification of the oath, reserving the rights of the 3rd of April. It was, however, mere pretence. Meanwhile, the troops had been ordered out. Soon after midnight the National Guards began raising barricades; at half-past one the *générale* was beaten, and at two the troops, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, occupied the spaces round the palace, castle, and market-place.

On being informed that barricades had been thrown up, the King ordered the withdrawal of the troops, and promised that the Parliament should be opened without any oath. But he was not to be believed; it might be a trick to get the popular leaders into his power; and the National Guards refused to lower the barricades unless the Chamber of Peers were abolished, the fortresses surrendered, and the troops removed from the metropolis. Instead, the soldiers were called out again, and at nine o'clock the Swiss guards were drawn up round the castle. A musket was discharged by accident: the National Guard commenced firing, the Swiss and artillery opened a murderous fire upon the people, and the battle raged in all directions. At San Fernando and San Bridgida the National Guard maintained their ground for three hours under an incessant fire of musketry and artillery. But the bloodshed of open battle was not enough for Ferdinand. The town was given up to pillage and massacre by the *lazzaroni*. Three guns were fired from the fort, and the red flag raised; and, at the preconcerted signal, with the shout of "Viva il Re!" the *lazzaroni* and troops burst with the fury of wild beasts into house after house, massacred the inhabitants without regard to age or sex, and dashed the bodies from the windows. Unheard of atrocities were committed. In one house a father, mother, and four children were shot. Some were dragged alive through the streets, to be butchered—struck at as they went along, and insulted by the agents of the police and the soldiers, who forced them to cry "Viva il Re!" or, when they refused, stabbed them in the face with their bayonets. The Royal Guard murdered two sons of the Marquis Vasatori in his own palace: the father went stark mad: the palace was sacked—so were all the palaces in Toledo. Next day 6000 *lazzaroni*, fresh from the plunder, with the clotted blood of those fierce butcheries upon them, were before the King's palace, to congratulate the King Ferdinand that his commands were so widely and remorselessly obeyed, his work so bravely done: but it did not answer; the people were not conquered. The last accounts state that the insurgent provinces had gained some advantages: the people refused to lay down their arms: the situation of the King was so beset with difficulties, that he spoke of abdication in favour of his son; but this discovery of his own unfitness comes too late, the Neapolitans have had enough of the butchery and robbery of Bourbons—their desire is to join the league with Lombardy-Piedmont, as Piacenza, Parma, Gualtalla, Modena, and Reggio have already done, for the common interests of all, the protection and advancement of all, and the firm establishment of Italy for the Italians. The old enthusiasm, the derided dream, has all but become a reality; and it seems all but impossible that Austria should ever again gain a footing in Italy.

THE REVOLUTIONS OF GERMANY.

THE large number of independent states of which the united confederation of Germany is formed, renders a condensed account of the great revolutions that have taken place in them since March a matter of some difficulty. These states are no less than 37 in number, many of them being very small, one or two smaller than our small county of Rutland; but each possessing an independent government, and only liable to be called upon to furnish a proportionate contingent to the army of the Confederation, in case of danger. For hundreds of years the desire of the union of Germany into one great federal empire, has existed in the minds and hearts of many patriotic men in Germany; and the establishment of the Great Zollverein, or Customs Union, was hailed with joy, as one of the means by which this object might be accomplished. With the exception of Austria, Hanover, Hamburg, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, all the states of the Confederation immediately joined the union. Since the establishment for the customs union, the desire of the union of Germany has visibly increased, and, during the recent turmoil of events, has reached its height. From the severe censorship of the press formerly exercised in all the states of Germany, but very little of the truth, and that very much distorted, was known in other countries of the real feelings and wishes of the German nations. Their kings and princes were better known; but it is quite certain that, for many years past, the people of Germany have been desirous of political and social change, as, indeed, may be seen from the mock constitution granted by the King of Prussia in 1847, after so many broken promises. In the west and north of Germany poverty had been making alarming inroads since 1840, notwithstanding the employment afforded by the artificial birth and protection of factories and mills. The still more rapidly-increasing population; with its increasing intelligence, forced men to think on these matters; and very soon did they arrive at a conclusion not very far from the truth. Their Governments, they felt, increased the evils which man is heir to, without attempting to alleviate them. Their sight became still clearer, and they recognised the open despotism of Austria, whose Emperor was a child in

the hands of Metternich; they saw through the flimsy pretexts of constitutional liberty with which Frederick William of Prussia sought to hide the despotic tendencies of his mind; they learned to condemn the disgraceful profligacy of the foolish King Ludwig of Bavaria; they discovered the petty tyrannies practised by the smaller Princes and Electors of Germany; and their minds awakened to a just sense of their rights and privileges as men as well as subjects. Silently were these impressions circulated throughout the different states. Where voices were raised, their owners were banished or imprisoned, but nevertheless did these opinions gain ground. In Baden, MM. Welcker and Bassermann openly called for constitutional government and freedom of the press. The time for action was approaching; men understood that it was necessary, and were beginning to measure their strength, when suddenly the blaze of the French Revolution inflamed all Europe; its sparks flying in all directions, kindled the train in preparation in all Germany, and immediately the whole country was in one great blaze.

The first accounts of the French Revolution awakened in the minds of the inhabitants of the Rhine Provinces their ancient jealousy of the French, on account of the left bank of the Rhine, and caused great uneasiness in the Prussian Government. Cabinet councils were held very frequently, and it was determined to oppose every attempt at aggression on the part of the French. Large bodies of troops were advanced towards the Rhine, and the inhabitants of the Prussian provinces, while asserting the independence of Prussia, agreed with their neighbours that it was their first and bounden duty to lay down their lives in defence of their country. In a few days, however, the bugbear of French invasion dropped almost out of sight. On the 29th of Feb., at Carlsruhe, in Baden, deputations from every town in the Grand Duchy besieged the Grand Duke, demanding liberty of the press, trial by jury, extended suffrage, constitutional Government, institution of a burgher guard, right of public meeting, and amended representation of the German nations in the Diet at Frankfurt. On the 2nd March the Grand Duke succumbed to the demands of his people, dismissed his obnoxious ministers, and called to his council M. Welcker, a well-known friend of liberty and national progress, and for many years the firm and consistent opponent of all the despotic proceedings of the Government. Simultaneously, almost, great popular demonstrations were made in favour of the like concessions at Mayence, in Hesse Darmstadt; Hanau, in Hesse Cassel; Wiesbaden, in Nassau; Stuttgart, in Württemberg; and many smaller towns in those neighbourhoods.

On the 3rd of March, at Cologne, the people proceeded *en masse* to the town-house, where the Council were sitting, and required of the Prussian authorities their sanction to similar petitions. A riot ensued, the town-house was stormed, and the authorities made prisoners. The intervention of the military released them, and the Governor of the Rhine Provinces promised to forward the petitions of the inhabitants to Berlin. On the same day the inhabitants of Frankfurt met together, and added their voices to the almost universal shout for reform, expressing their discontent with the meagre concessions which the Diet had that day made. The Diet had abandoned the idea of a universal law of the press for all Germany, and resolved to allow each state to exercise its own judgment in the matter, subject to certain guarantees. The 4th of the month witnessed the bloodless revolution of Munich. On that day the people of Munich, barely recovered from the excitement of the Lola Montes affair, assembled together in large numbers in the streets in the neighbourhood of the palace, and demanded reform; their feelings were easily roused, and in the excitement of the moment they stormed the arsenal, possessed themselves of the arms it contained, and thus equipped, unchecked by the military, they proceeded to the palace, and wrenched from King Ludwig those concessions which he had refused to make. A week had thus elapsed since the occurrences at Paris, and we find that at its close the demands of the inhabitants of the kingdom of Bavaria, the dukedom of Baden, the kingdom of Württemberg, the dukedom of Nassau, and the electorate of Hesse Darmstadt, had been conceded by the ruling powers. At Hanau, in Hesse Cassel, an insurrection, with barricades, and conflicts between a portion of the people and the soldiery, was needed before the Elector would give way. Eventually, on the 4th, he was constrained in the most humiliating manner to do as his people desired. One of the chief articles of reform put forward by the people of these states was an amended representation of the Germanic nations. At the United Diet at Frankfurt they agreed that their rulers ought to cease to be alone represented at the Diet, and demanded that the people should have their representatives at its sittings. In addition to this agitation for an alteration in the constitution of the Diet, much was said and written concerning the advantages of the union of the whole of Germany into one federal empire. The very favourable reception accorded to this idea throughout the Rhine Provinces led to a meeting of philosophers and statesmen, whose subsequent proceedings will be found of the utmost importance. On the 5th of March fifty-one representatives of different countries of Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse Cassel, Nassau, and Hesse Darmstadt, met together at Heidelberg to consult on the state of Germany, and the steps necessary to be adopted in such a crisis. They unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, embodying the following plans:—That no war of intervention should be made against the new order of things; that no attempts should be made to deprive other nations of the liberty and independence which they had earned as a right; that a representative assembly should be convened for all German states, to avert internal and external dangers, and to develop the energy and prosperity of the country; that a body of volunteer representatives should be organised to offer their assistance to Government in this matter; and that all Germany should unite to defend the country against foreign aggression. Very much to its credit, the Diet then sitting at Frankfurt, on the following day, declared its conviction of the necessity of reforming the Federal Diet, and invoked the different German states to send immediately to Frankfurt men enjoying the confidence of their countrymen, to assist in the deliberations necessary for a new constitution of the Diet. During this first week of March matters remained tranquil in the north and south of Germany, though the uneasiness felt by the royal heads and their councillors had very much increased. The agitation of the sturdy inhabitants of the Rhine provinces, slight symptoms of the same near the capital, and occasional gentle reminders of broken promises, induced Prince Frederick William of Prussia, on the 6th, to promise that he would grant to the assembled States the right conferred by the law of the 3d of February on the assembled Committees of the States, to meet periodically, at fixed times; and he promised to confirm the privileges of the Committees in a corresponding manner. No time, however, was fixed. On the same day the Prince of Prussia was appointed Governor-General of the Rhine Provinces. He did not, however, leave Berlin. Large bodies of troops were moving all this time from the eastern provinces of Prussia to the neighbourhood of the Rhine. On the 10th of the month the King of Prussia issued a decree declaring himself dissatisfied with the resolution of the Diet with respect to the freedom of the press, and announced that, unless the Diet granted substantively the freedom of the press for the whole Confederation, he would take the initiative for the Prussian kingdom at the next meeting. We may here state that on the 14th he issued another decree, announcing that, in conjunction with Austria and Saxony, he had accepted the invitation of the Diet to send deputies to Frankfurt, for the purpose of deliberating on the re-construction of the Federal Diet on a more extended basis, and in order that, fundamentally united by strengthened free institutions, Germany might once more become one great country, and reassume its ancient grandeur and proper rank in Europe.

While King Frederick William was thus engaged in Prussia, his ally in Saxony was undergoing the process of compulsory concession. Dresden and Leipzig pronounced in favour of the universal progress, and compelled the King to grant their request. King Ernest Augustus of Hanover was being roused also, and after much temporising and great delays, which, if prolonged another day, might have cost him his throne, was compelled on the 16th to grant the demands of the Hanoverians. Having travelled a little out of the order of dates in order to show the progress of the revolution in the north of Germany, and in order that the influence of the revolution in Vienna might be more particularly shown in the subsequent events at Berlin, we will now turn our attention to the capital of the Austrian dominions. Long held to be the most politically careless race in Germany, their city, one of the most pleasant in Europe for the resort of foreigners, renowned for its varied attractions, musical, theatrical, and scientific, but regarded as dead to all else, the Viennese nevertheless preceded Berlin in the attainment of the Constitutional Government.

On the 13th March the session of the Diet of Lower Austria was opened. An immense concourse of the inhabitants assembled in the neighbourhood of the church, headed by the students. They drew up a petition in favour of constitutional Government, freedom of the press, national armament, trial by jury, and religious freedom. Having possessed themselves of the Hall of Assembly, Archduke Albert addressed them, assuring the students that their demands should be granted. Notwithstanding this assurance of the Archduke, nothing was done; a decree promulgating freedom of the press was issued, but withdrawn within half an hour, and their demands were then refused. Angry and excited, the populace and the students rushed upon the arsenal, obtained arms, and advanced to meet the soldiers, who were ordered to suppress the riot. In various parts of the town barricades were built, and conflicts occurred on the night of the 13th, and morning of the 14th. The military made no impression on the rioters; and the Government finding the neighbouring countrymen were flocking into the town to assist the insurrectionists, and that portions of the soldiery were also leaving the ranks, felt themselves compelled to succumb; Metternich resigned, the unpopular Archdukes Albert, Ludwig, and William retired, the demands of the people were granted, a popular ministry installed, and Austria became a constitutional empire on the 15th of March. Metternich fled in disguise, and his palace was burnt. The accounts of the number of slain during these two days vary very much; 150 will be found to be near the real result. The emperor is represented to have behaved with perfect childishness. One of the results of this change was that Hungary obtained a national government. The Hungarian Chamber had previously remonstrated very strongly against the policy pursued by Metternich, and had demanded the recall of the Austrian authorities, and the substitution of Hungarians in their places.

Prussia, and Berlin more especially, now demand our attention; and we must return to the 13th of March. On that day a monster meeting was held in Berlin to petition the King for the reforms granted in other countries. The meeting, which was rather tumultuous, was dispersed by the soldiery: blood was shed, and several lives were lost. On the 14th and 15th similar meetings took place, which were put down in the same way. On the following day the students of Berlin, united with those of Halle, joined the people in their petitions, and threatened to arm unless their petitions were granted. On the 17th the Revolution at Vienna became known at Berlin, and, on the morning of the 18th, the King issued that most remarkable decree in which he demands the union of the whole German Empire, the re-organisation of its confederation, the institution of a common Government, a common army, and a common customs union, and very plainly intimates his willingness to ascend the Imperial throne, acknowledging, as he did, that, in the adoption of this course of proceeding, he had been very materially hastened by the events at Vienna. Though the last German Sovereign to grant the demands of his people, he was perfectly ready, now that popularity was necessary to the attainment of his object, to grant some, at least, of the required concessions. He granted liberty of the press, subject to the penal laws for libel, &c., and convoked the Diet for the 2d of April. Slight as were these concessions, the great aspirations of his Majesty were very popular apparently; and in the afternoon of the same day the people assembled in the square in front of the palace, to thank the King and cheer him, when, by an unaccountable accident, suddenly two shots were fired, and the people were immediately charged by the infantry and cavalry, with whom the palace and its courts were filled, many lives were lost, and the people fled in all directions. Barricades were erected, the gun-shops sacked, and the people armed. All that afternoon and the following night did the battle rage with the utmost vehemence. In the morning, though apparently successful, the troops were utterly worn out with fatigue; and their General being in the hands of the people, a prisoner, the King capitulated, ordered all the troops to leave the town, permitted the establishment of the burgher guard, granted universal suffrage, dismissed his hated ministers (Bodelschwingh, Thile, and Eichhorn), and nominated Count Armin President of the Council, with Count Schwerin and M. Auerswald (all Liberals) as his assistants. On the morning of the 19th a royal proclamation appeared, declaring that the revolution had been caused by evil-minded foreigners, and that his troops did not use their weapons until forced to do so to defend themselves. On Sunday morning his Majesty was forced to appear in the balcony, to see thirty-seven dead bodies, the victims either of an unlucky blunder or an equally unfortunate treachery. Of the people, nearly two hundred and forty fell during the fight; the number of soldiers killed is not known, but it is conjectured to be near seven or eight hundred. Of course, very many died of their wounds subsequently. On the 20th a political amnesty was declared, and M. Camphausen summoned to assist in the ministry. During the conflict, the Prince of Prussia, who was very obnoxious to the people, remained hidden in the palace. He subsequently left Berlin disguised, and fled to this country, whither he was declared to have been sent by his brother on a secret mission. What that mission really was, still remains a secret; but its results the future history of Germany will show. On the 21st, King Frederick William annihilated the kingdom of Prussia in a proclamation, and declared his intention of once more uniting Germany, and taking it under his guidance in these moments of peril and anarchy. Prussia was to be merged into Germany, constitutional government, equal political and civil rights, popular and liberal administrations, were the order of the day. This proclamation was received with enthusiasm, and on the following day the King rode through Berlin, wearing the German national colours, escorted by half the population, cheering him to the skies, the blood of the slain subjects hardly dried in the streets, and their bodies lying in state in all the churches. On that occasion, his Majesty swore that he did not intend to dethrone any one German Prince—that he did not wish for the Imperial Crown, and only wanted liberty, union, and good order in Germany. To assist in the ministerial deliberations on the new constitution, Professor Dohmann, the well-known historian and tried friend of liberty, was summoned to Berlin.

While matters were proceeding thus in the capital of Prussia, King Ludwig of Bavaria, distracted by the turmoil in his kingdom, and hankering after the dismissed and banished Lola Montes, suddenly abdicated the throne in favour of his son Maximilian. On the 22nd the new King opened the Chambers in person; and in a gracious speech from the throne, announced his intention of perfecting the concessions granted by his father. The ex-King was, a few days afterwards, prevented, by his son Maximilian, from suddenly leaving Munich for Switzerland, where Lola Montes was residing. Subsequently matters have remained tolerably tranquil in Bavaria, the Ministry and the Chambers being employed in securing and organizing the necessary laws for the government of the country under the new system of things; and, contenting ourselves with here stating that a slight disturbance occurred a few weeks ago in consequence of the high price of beer, we shall not find it necessary to allude to Bavaria again.

In Austria matters were steadily progressing; the Ministry, employed in securing by law the liberal concessions, were assisted by twelve members of the Diet and twelve citizens. The secret police was abolished, freedom of the press being considered a guarantee against treasonable associations; a political amnesty was pronounced, and nearly 200 political prisoners were released.

At Presburg, the capital of Hungary, great dissatisfaction was expressed at two decrees, which placed the control of the Government somewhat in the hands of Vienna; in the National Assembly violent speeches were made, and the two Imperial Commissioners were burnt in effigy in the streets. The Bohemians being also at this time much agitated, Baron Pillersdorf promised them that all their demands should be granted; that they should have their national representatives, a national guard, and that their own language should be used. On the 6th April the Ministry at Vienna underwent another change; Archduke Ludwig, Kolowrat, and Kubeck, who were suspected of reactionary designs, resigned office, and were succeeded by Archduke John, M. Fiquelmont, and Krauss, with Marshal Zanini for Minister of War. Hungary continued much agitated, and Bohemia was in open rebellion, two or three of the Magnates or Princes setting themselves up for Kings.

Vienna during the whole of April and May may be said to have been under the rule of the mob, guided by the students. On the 10th serious disturbances occurred, Fiquelmont was forced to resign, and was succeeded by Baron Schzellini. On the 18th of May the Emperor left Vienna, being carried away by his wife and a party anxious for his personal safety, and fearful that it would be compromised if he remained in Vienna. Without his knowledge, while he was taking an airing, the horses' heads were turned, and arrangements having been pre-

viously made by the party in question, they carried the Emperor safely to Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, where he still remains. His ministers sent after him assuring him of his safety; but he had somewhat imbibed the fears of his friends, and preferred remaining with his beloved Tyrolese. His Court and the diplomatic corps were of course transferred to Innsbruck. On the 27th of May fresh disturbances occurred at Vienna, in consequence of an order from the Minister for the Interior to the students' legion to disband. Barricades were built, and after a short conflict the students were victorious. Baron Pillersdorf then ratified the wishes of the citizens and students, declared them independent of every other authority, and answerable for the public safety. Since then Vienna has been perfectly tranquil; the elections to the new Assembly have proceeded quietly, but there is a great deal of intriguing going on in the city, and the Emperor is said to have expressed a desire to return, in consequence of hints of requiring his abdication in favour of his brother, Archduke Francis. Meanwhile, the Austrians are triumphant, their desires have been accomplished, constitutional freedom in all things is their own, and their attention is absorbed by the proceedings of the German Parliament at Frankfurt, which will claim our attention as soon as we have narrated the course of events in Hungary, Bohemia, and Prussia. Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia openly revolted, and proclaimed their intention of founding a Slavonic Empire, with the Bau Jellalich at its head; while Hungary, having been fraternally addressed by the Emperor, in proclamations and decrees; and its demands having been granted, remained tolerably quiet and loyal, the Emperor promising to visit Presburg and Pesth.

In Bohemia events were rapidly hurrying to a crisis. The hatred of the Austrian Government was as deep as it was of old standing. The weak and vacillating conduct of the Austrian Government, the infectious triumphs of the people at Vienna, fanned the love of insurrection, and on the 29th of May a Provisional Government was proclaimed at Prague independent of Vienna, with Count Leo Thun at its head. Immediately after its establishment, the Provisional Government opened a communication with Vienna, and a perfect conflict of protocols ensued, which lasted more than a week. Irritated at the triumphs and determination of the Bohemians, preparations were made on the 12th June, by the Austrian commander in Prague, Count Windischgrätz, to remove some of the cannon and other military stores to the neighbouring hills, which commanded the city, when the inhabitants opposed this proceeding by force. A most fearful and bloody contest ensued, which lasted until the 15th, when, finding the troops unable to sustain the fight in the narrow streets of the city, Count Windischgrätz drew off his troops, and on the two following days bombarded the town from the neighbouring heights. On the evening of the 17th thirteen of the insurrectionary leaders surrendered, and the town once more was in the hands of the Austrians. Accurate accounts of the number slain during these five frightful days are still wanting, but it must have been enormous.

Berlin, in the days immediately after the revolution, quietly witnessed the change of ministry, and listening to the promises that were made, on the 22nd the inhabitants commenced assembling in moderate meetings, to discuss the social question of the day, viz. the want of regular well-paid employment; they ended in demanding the formation of a ministry for the administration of labour. On the 24th the King promised the national organization of Posen; and immediately appointed a committee, half Germans and half Poles, to confer with his commissioner, Count Wilbain, on the necessary proceedings to be adopted. This proceeding was regarded with much dissatisfaction by the German inhabitants, who, inimical towards the Poles, composed the larger number of the inhabitants. Its results will be seen very shortly. On the 28th of March a new ministry entered office; Counts Arnim and Schwerin retired, and their places were filled by MM. Camphausen, Hausmann, Bornemann, Auerswald, men of the extreme left ultra radicals. The first is an eminent banker and merchant at Cologne. Their first step in office was to procure from his Majesty a decree placing the whole public business in their hands, and rendering them responsible for its conduct. On the 3rd of April the Diet was opened, and for the first time were its sittings open to the press and the public. Ministers were well received. The town remaining perfectly quiet, the citizens, unused to the onerous duty of standing guard all night, began to complain, and on the 7th of April two regiments of infantry entered the town to share the duties; they were, however, placed under the control of the Commandant of the Burgher Guard. Great difficulty was experienced by the authorities in employing the people out of work; large public works were planned and immediately commenced, and the poorer classes in the town were sent to cleanse the dirty streets. The Diet occupied itself in discussing a project for a new law of elections for the Assembly to be convoked for the consideration of the Prussian Constitution. The elections were to be indirect; every 500 inhabitants of the age of twenty-four were to elect one elector, and 80 of these electors were to elect the deputy. Every one was qualified to vote at the age of twenty-four, and to be elected at the age of thirty. About 350 members were to be thus elected, and so their Assembly would meet as one Chamber. Those laws were adopted by large majorities. The influence of the Germanic Diet (whose proceedings are detailed below) was manifested in the most remarkable manner on the 7th of April. On the previous day, in accordance with a decree of the Diet, the Prussian Assembly proceeded to elect deputies for the new German Parliament from amongst themselves; but the next day brought another decree from the Diet at Frankfurt reversing their previous one, and ordering that the elections should be direct, and that a deputy should be elected for every 50,000 inhabitants. Accordingly, the Prussian Diet was compelled to annul its former proceedings; and M. Camphausen announced that it was the duty of Prussia to succumb to the Diet. On the same day the disastrous condition of the Royal Treasury was published, and a loan of 15,000,000 of thalers was resolved upon by the Diet, as well as the giving guarantees to the extent of 25,000,000 more for the support of credit, commerce, and industry; and having voted their confidence in the ministry, the Diet was dissolved.

The alarming condition of the province of Posen at this time attracted much attention. The concessions made to the Poles by the King, had very much alarmed the German inhabitants, more particularly the peasants. The appointment of General Count Willisen as President of the province, who was well known, and whose acts on his arrival proved him to be more than partial to the Poles, added fuel to the flames. The peasants assembled together in large numbers and attacked the residences of the Polish nobility, many of which were sacked and burnt; the province was shortly in a state of anarchy; the Poles armed in self-defence. Mieroslawski, who had been conspicuous in the conspiracy at Berlin of 1846-7, joined his countrymen, who very soon afterwards amounted in number to 20,000 men, armed chiefly with scythes and axes. That such a state of things could not continue, was plain. Count Willisen, who was accused of having indirectly caused this state of things, was recalled, and succeeded by General Colomb, who immediately called together the troops, and marched against the Polish insurgents. Several bloody engagements took place, in the earlier of which the Poles, under Mieroslawski, obtained the most decisive advantages; but on the 6th of May a general engagement ensued in the neighbourhood of Xionx, in which Mieroslawski was defeated and made prisoner. The routed Poles were pursued and dispersed on all sides. The insurrection was completely quelled; and General Colomb having been withdrawn, General Pfuehl, the President of the province, by conciliatory, but determined measures, has succeeded in quelling the turbulent spirits, and the Prussian provinces of Poland may be regarded as quiet at present. The increasing commercial distress, the utter absence of all confidence, the stoppage of many factories and mills in Berlin and its neighbourhood, but more particularly in the large manufacturing towns on the Rhine, the failure of many large bankers and merchants of the highest order, the certainty that no immediate improvement could be expected, and the increasing agitation among the working classes, who now demanded labour as a right—all these questions and difficulties excited the utmost attention and alarm in thinking minds. The Diet had consented to relieve the poor in the towns by the removal of all octroi duties levied on flour and meat, and in their place had imposed direct taxation by classes. The employment demanded by the working classes could not be found for them in sufficient quantities; all foreigners out of employment were ordered to leave the country, and persons not having a settlement in the towns were removed to their homes. The King of Prussia, during this time, completely overwhelmed by the ridicule and angry feelings which his celebrated German proclamation had excited, remained at Potsdam, endeavouring to forget his political discomfiture and grief by strong internal applications.



STORMING THE ARSENAL, BERLIN.

Great meetings of the people continued to be held in Berlin, but no disturbances occurred, though serious fears were entertained that the desire of M. Camphausen for the return of the Prince of Prussia would cause an outbreak. His mission to England was declared by the people to be a sham; and that it was well known that the man

who had caused the fatal occurrence of March had fled through fear of the consequences of his conduct on that memorable occasion. The elections to the new Constituent Assembly proceeded quietly and without disturbance anywhere. The National Assembly met for the first time on the 22d, and from the subsequent proceedings it

will be found that the reactionary party were in a majority. His Majesty opened the Chamber in person; in his speech he declared himself most anxious for the unity of Germany, and trusted that the efforts of the new Assembly would restore confidence, revive trade and commerce, and resuscitate industrial activity. The project for the constitution was laid



REVOLUTIONARY MEETING IN A CELLAR IN BERLIN.—SKETCHED BY HOFFMAN.



THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA LEAVING VIENNA.

before the Assembly. The chief points of this plan are exceedingly liberal, quite in the spirit of the times. The Parliament to consist of an Upper and Lower House, the former of the Royal Princes, sixty members appointed by the King, the appointment to be hereditary; and of 180 members, to be elected by the people, and to serve for eight years. The Lower House to consist of members elected on the basis of the law of elections spoken of above. All authority is vested in these two houses, except over the army and the judiciary; the King to possess the right of making war or peace. Liberty of all kinds granted to the fullest extent, and no money to be raised without the authority of Parliament. This project excited much discussion, and few wholly approved of it. It has been referred to a committee, whose proceedings have not yet terminated.

The sending away of some arms from the arsenal on the 30th May excited the students and the people; the boats were stopped, the cases opened, and the contents divided among the actors in this scene. The turbulent excitement of the people increased day by day; they demanded that the working classes should be armed. This was partially conceded, and they were pacified. On the 6th the Prince of Prussia arrived in Berlin, and took his seat in the Assembly on the 8th. His reception was anything but favourable; hissing and hooting greeted him both on his arrival and departure; out of doors, his reception was the same, if not worse.

Our readers are familiar with the subsequent events; with the angry dissatisfaction excited out of doors by the success of a motion in the Assembly that the revolution should not be acknowledged; with the ministerial crisis, which existed until last week, when M. Camphausen resigned, his successor being M. Auerswald, one of his colleagues. The present ministry is regarded as rather democratic. It has need of wisdom, courage, and determination; for the same causes which effected the fearful events of last week in Paris are at work in Berlin and elsewhere. Foresight and prudence may prevent such an outbreak; but men are beginning to dread its occurrence.

The proceedings of the Germanic Parliament at Frankfurt, and the war in Schleswig-Holstein, remain to be sketched; but the little republican war in Baden in April is worthy of being mentioned, before we proceed to those more important subjects. Immediately after the French Revolution, a large meeting of Germans was held in Paris, at which M. Herwegh, the poet, presided. It was there determined that a republic was the only form of government adapted to Germany, and resolving to make an attempt to carry out their principles by force of arms, a German legion was formed for the purpose. In Baden, also, about the 10th of April, an attempt was made of a similar nature by MM. Hecker and Struve, who collected large bodies of armed men of similar republican tendencies. The troops of the Diet were ordered out to disperse these revolutionists. Hecker and Struve were defeated in several engagements; they were joined by Herwegh and his legion, who had entered Germany from France through the Black Forest; but with united forces they were unable to resist the troops, and, in a bloody engagement in Württemberg, were totally routed. Struve was made prisoner, and the two others escaped. Similar attempts in Hesse-Cassel and Hildesheim were also completely suppressed.

As the Germanic Parliament took a very active part in supporting the war in Schleswig-Holstein, it will be to the reader's advantage if we narrate the proceedings of that body before the events of the war. The assembly of deputies from all the states of Germany, who were appointed in consequence of the expressed wishes of the Diet, assisted by the seventeen men of confidence, to make arrangements for the convocation of a German Parliament, was constituted on the 31st of March; M. Mittermaur was appointed President. Among the celebrated men present were Dahlmann, Welcker, Blum, Jordan, and others. After a preliminary meeting, the plan for the election of the German Parliament was proposed, based upon universal suffrage, without consideration of property, class, or religious creed. It proposed that every German subject should both be entitled to vote and to be elected; one deputy to be returned for every 50,000 inhabitants. On the 7th of April this plan was adopted by a large majority. According to the census of 1842—upon which it was framed—Austria would send 190 members, Prussia 159, Bavaria 71, Württemberg 28, Hanover 26, Saxony 24, Baden 20, Hesse-Darmstadt 12, Hesse-Cassel 11, and the smaller states would return the remaining 64. The population thus represented would amount to 30,164,392. The Assembly resolved, at its first meeting, to recognise Schleswig-Holstein, and urged upon the federal states of the empire, particularly Prussia, the necessity of assisting the duchies in their endeavours to maintain their independence. They also decided upon the incorporation of the province of Posen in the Diet, as well as East and West Prussia. During the sittings of this Assembly, the Republican party, headed by M. Itzstein, made several attempts to procure the recognition of Republican principles, but they were completely defeated, the Assembly declaring that the constitution of Ger-

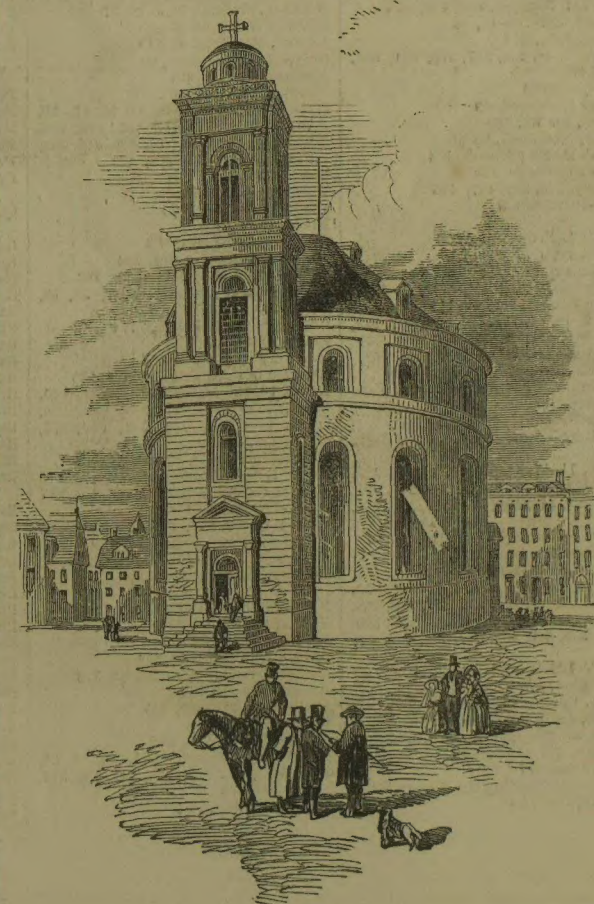
many could alone be remodelled upon the broadest constitutional monarchical basis. They held their last sitting on the 7th of April, and then dissolved, leaving a committee *en permanence*, to keep the Diet which still existed up to the proper mark, and to discuss the question of the new German constitution. On the 27th this Committee completed their labours, and presented the Diet their project for a Constitution, which was drawn up by the celebrated Dahlmann. It proposed that all the states hitherto belonging to the Confederation should form one empire, with their separate independence somewhat limited. That the Government of the Empire should represent Germany or any particular state in foreign affairs, and manage all diplomatic matters, determine upon peace or war, control the army and navy, the customs, canals, railways, and telegraphs, all legislation, and dispose of all customs and postage revenues. The power of the empire to be united in the Emperor, the Imperial Upper and Imperial Lower House. The Upper House to consist of 200 members: viz. all the reigning princes; a deputy from each of the four free towns; Peers to be chosen half by the Parliaments and half by the reigning princes for a term of twelve years, one-third withdrawing at the end of every four years; the Lower House to consist of representatives of the people, one for every 100,000 souls. The Parliament to meet once a year at Frankfurt, and the Lower House to have the control of the budget, similarly to our House of Commons. A supreme court of justice to be instituted at Nuremberg, to decide all disputes between reigning princes, or against any one of them, and all charges of high treason.

On the 18th of May the German Parliament met for the first time at Frankfurt; 397 members were present. M. von Gagern, the monarchist candidate for the presidency, was elected by a majority of 280 votes. The first sittings were occupied by

questions of form and in settling something like standing orders; frequent attempts, however, were made by the Republicans to procure a Republic in Germany; and though some differed as to the form of government, all were agreed on the question of its union into one great Confederation. They appointed a committee to consider the proposed Constitution, and another to consider whether a provisional central power should be created until the adoption of the Constitution. During the sittings of these committees many heated discussions took place, but nothing of importance occurred, excepting the appointment of another Committee, to consider the rights of the people. On the 26th of June, the latter and the Committee on the provisional central power made their reports to Parliament. The former issued the following declaration of rights:—Religious liberty, gratuitous education, freedom of opinion, inviolable secrecy of letters, the inhabitant of any state to possess the same political privileges while residing in another, right of petitioning, meeting, and forming clubs; no political privileges; equality of taxation; independence of the judges; trial by jury; constitutional representation of the people in every state; and the Ministers to be responsible; all Parliaments to be open to the public. The other committee proposed the institution of a Directory of State, to be approved and appointed by the German Parliament, with very extended powers. On the 27th this proposition was rejected; and on the 28th the Parliament decided upon appointing a Lieutenant-General of the Empire, to be perfectly irresponsible. This also enacted that, on the appointment of the Lieutenant-General of the Empire, the existence of the Diet was at an end; and, further, that on the completion and adoption of the Constitution for Germany, the Provisional Central Power to cease.

On the 29th the Assembly proceeded to the election of the Lieutenant-General. The choice fell upon the Archduke John of Austria, who was elected by a very large majority, in opposition to Gagern, the President of the Assembly; Eckstein, the republican; and the Archduke Stephen: the latter only obtained one vote.

But little space remains for a brief narrative of the events in Schleswig-Holstein. A long, narrow, sandy peninsula comprises the two Duchies and Jutland. For more than a century the two former have been under Danish rule, though they always considered themselves as governed by the King of Denmark in his capacity as a Sovereign Prince of Germany. Long dissatisfied with the Danish rule, and more particularly with a recent refusal of the King to concede to them any of their demands, they declared themselves independent of Denmark, and a German Duchy, on the 26th of March, under the sway of the Duke of Augustenburg. The Provisional Government sent to Hanover, Berlin, and Hamburg for assistance, which was granted from the two former, and before the 3rd of April more than 13,000 Prussians and Hanoverians had entered Holstein. The inhabitants had already possessed themselves of Rendsburg, and had expelled the Danish authorities. The Danes were not behindhand with their military preparations, and very soon had an imposing force in the field; while the extraordinary popularity of the war in Germany brought shoals of volunteers from even the southernmost states of Germany to the assistance of their enemies. At Flensburg an engagement took place between the Holsteiners and Danes, at which the latter were victorious. Nearly 20,000 Prussians and Hanoverians, besides volunteers and Schleswig-Holsteiners, were now under arms against the Danes, whose forces were nearly equal. During the months of April and May a great many skirmishes occurred, with variable success; one or two general engagements at Schleswig and Apenrade; and one which lasted two days at Düppel. The Danes were driven northward, and the combined troops were at one time in possession of Jutland. The island of Alsén was also the scene of an engagement. Though beaten and driven back on land, the King of Denmark made severe reprisals at sea. He blockaded the whole northern coast of Germany; his vessels of war took possession of the rich merchant ships returning to Hamburg and Bremen—an incalculable loss to the Hanse Towns. Our ports are still full of German shipping, waiting until peace is declared. Sweden commenced preparations for the assistance of Denmark; Russia was reported to be doing the same; the Diet at Frankfurt rejected all offers of mediation for a long time, and the national feeling in favour of the Duchies was beginning to flag. Nothing of importance has occurred at the seat of war for some weeks, both armies standing still, and awaiting the result of the negotiations which are now pending. While we write, it is reported in the newspapers that peace has been concluded, though the terms are not mentioned. We heartily trust that it may prove to be true, and that, instead of having their attention and energy distracted by an expensive external war, the states of Germany may, by calm and courageous proceedings at home, be enabled to avert the calamities which increasing poverty, diminished trade, and universal distrust compel us to say are impending over them.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, FRANKFORT, WHEREIN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT HOLD THEIR SITTINGS.

INDEX.

- "A STUDY," 272
 Abbé Lacordaire, 254
 Abbot's Leigh Church, 120
 Abd-el-Kader, 291
 Accidents and Offences, 11, 25, 33, 53
 Adams, John Quincy, 283
 Address of the French Republic, 149
 Adelaide, Madame, 3, 4, 17
 Adelphi Theatre, 56, 200, 217
 Agricultural Chemistry Association, 376
 Albert (*ouvrier*), 307
 Alboni, Mlle., 395
 "Alexander and Diogenes," 391
 Amateur Performance, 261, 299
 American Theatricals, 186
 Angler's Manual, 71
 "Anna Bolena," Scene from, 411
 Arago, M., 150
 Archaeological Institute, 309
 Archbishop of Canterbury, Death of, 84; Memoir of, 96
 Archbishop of York, Enthronisation of, 37
 Arctic Ocean, Expedition to, 39
 Armand Marrast, 182
 Arrival of the Ex-King and Queen of the French, 149, 166
 Artists and Revolutions, 228
 Ashburton, Lord, 321
 Assyrian Discoveries, 25
 Astley's Theatre, 28, 62
 Astor, John Jacob, 258
 Attack on the Office of *La Presse*, 227
 "Attila," Scene from, 238
 Attorneys in Gown, 229
 Audry de Puriveau, 310
Avenger, Loss of the, 19, 34, 62, 235
 Australia, 305
 Austria, News from, 2, 144, 165, 177, 192, 203, 213, 225, 229, 243, 256, 273, 288, 304, 320, 337, 352, 357, 369, 385, 400, 416
 Awful Event near Leeds, 144
 BABINGTON, Lieut.-Col., 5
 Baker, Major, 78
 Baldwin, E., 359
 Ball at Paris, 114
 Bank of England, 240
 Bank of France, 194
 Baraguay d'Hilliers, 339
 Barbes, M., 307
 Baring, Henry, 277
 Baring, Sir Thomas, 245
 Bath Amateurs, 28
 Bavaria, 209
 Bédard, M., 151
 Behind the Barricade, 182
 Belgian Demonstration, 227
 Belgium, 16, 48, 165, 209, 248, 277, 304, 353, 369, 416
 Benares Steam-ship burnt, 371
 Beranger, M., 310
 Berlioz's Grand Concert, 88
 Bermuda, 393
 Bethmont, M., 181
 Beverley, Countess of, 65
 Births, 14, 28, 41, 60, 76, 92, 108, 158, 165, 188, 204, 220, 236, 252, 268, 284, 300, 316, 332, 348, 365, 380, 396, 412, 425
 Birthplace of the Ettrick Shepherd, 91
 Blazon, The Art of, 10
 Blowing up of Concrete in the Thames, 5
 Boat for the Prince of Wales, 258
 Bohemia, News from, 369, 401, 416
 Bonapartist Reaction, 383
 Books, Post-office Notice about, 313
 Borough of Southwark, 355
 Bow-street Office, 112
 Brazils, 2, 69, 177, 225, 305, 337, 369
 British and Foreign School Society, 309
 British Artists, 250
 British Institution, 87, 103, 115, 231, 250
 British Missions, 309
 British Workmen expelled from France, 261
 Brooch, 90
 Brooke, G. V., 12
 Brougham, Lord, a French Citizen, 257
 Bugand, Marshal, 168
 Bulwer Lytton, Emily, 297
 Bunn v. Lind, 112
 Burgers, Lord, 380
 Burgoyne, Captain, 389
 Burial of the Victims at Berlin, 234
 Burlington Arcade, Fire in, 53
 Burning Electoral Lists, 368
 Bute, Marquis of, 203
 CANADA, News from, 32, 97, 177, 209, 249, 289
 Candelabra, Queen's, 407
 Cape of Good Hope, News from, 32, 64, 97, 144, 161, 249, 277, 305, 337, 353, 416
 "Captive," The, 250
 Carnival, Roman, 229
 Carnot, M., 151, 181
 Carrick, Thomas, 380
 Cask, Gigantic, 40
 Cavaignac, M., 151
 Cawdor, Lady, 190
 Centenarian, A., 88
 Central America, News from, 225, 273, 289, 353, 369, 385, 401
 Central Criminal Court, 11, 69, 85, 153, 225, 389, 412
 Chadwick, Edwin, 39
 Chamber of Deputies, 120
 Channel Fleet, 1790; 31
 Chapel-of-Ease at Fordcombe, 219
 Charleville, Countess, 117
 Chartist Demonstration, 239, 241, 353, 391
 Cheney, Colonel, 165
 Chess, 3, 30, 40, 49, 72, 89, 105, 121, 156, 169, 181, 201, 217, 236, 252, 268, 281, 297, 312, 329, 341, 360, 369, 396, 408, 421
 Chester Cathedral, 273
 Children's Toys, 72
 China, 45, 112, 401
 Chinese Junk, 229, 331
 Chinese Youths, 258
 Chloroform, fatal Effects of, 110
 Cholera in Russia, 53
 Choral Fund, 344
 Choral Harmonists, 88, 249
 Christian VIII., King of Denmark, 66
 Chronology of Louis Philippe, 158
 Chronology of Remarkable Events, 3
 Church, Universities, &c., 7, 16, 36, 53, 68, 85, 105, 164, 180, 202, 213, 244, 260, 277, 300, 321, 340, 389
 Church at Bermondsey, 362
 Church at Bethnal Green, 122
 Church, City-road, 254
 Church, Old-street-road, 90
 Churches in Paris, 158
 Cirque Nationale, 186
 Claremont, 174
 Clive, Henry, 213
 Clock, 174
 Coal-pit Accident, 192
 Coates, Mr., Inquest on, 120
 Cobden, Mr., and Italy, 355
 Cobden, Mr., 259
 Cobden Testimonial, 357
 Colleges, Popular, 31
 Collegiate Church at Manchester, 50
 Colossium, 312
 Commercial Distress, Report on, 405
 Communism, 191
 Communist Insurrection, 318
 Concert, Ancient, 196, 232, 312, 328, 344, 363, 373; Berlioz's, 88; Blewitt's, Mr., 357; Classical Quartet, 232; Covent-Garden, at, 264; Party's, 408; Sacred, 168, 264; Thalberg's, 168; Whittington Club, at, 281
 Confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 165
 Confirmation of Dr. Hampden, 20
 Conflict at Milan, 274
 Convocation of the Clergy, 321
 Cooke, T., 149
 Copenhagen, News from, 66
 Cork, Bishop of, 345
 Cormanin, M., 151, 310
 Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, 206
 Correspondents, 6, 36, 52, 68, 89, 116, 164, 180, 196, 212, 228, 244, 260, 276, 292, 308, 324, 340, 356, 373, 388, 420
 Corry, Mr., 37
 Cottages, Agricultural, 393
 Cottages for Labourers, 364
 Cotton, Sheppard, Sir Thomas, 245
 Country News, 7, 17, 33, 53, 69, 101, 112, 181, 212, 261, 313, 344
 Court and Haut Ton, 7, 24, 37, 52, 69, 85, 101, 149, 180, 197, 212, 229, 244, 260, 277, 293, 313, 325, 340, 341, 357, 377, 392, 408, 421
 Court of Bankruptcy, 41, 112
 Court of Chancery, 41
 Coventry Show Fair, 424
 Cowan, A. C., 186
 Cowley, Lord, Will of, 283
 Cramieux, M., 151, 181
 Cripps, W., 321
 Crossing-sweeper, 393
 Crotch, Dr., 5
 DALYELL, General, 297
 David (d'Angers), 310
 Deaths, 14, 28, 41, 60, 76, 92, 108, 153, 165, 188, 204, 220, 236, 252, 268, 284, 300, 316, 332, 348, 365, 380, 396, 412, 425
 "Death-bed of Robert, King of Naples," 314
 Death in a Prison, 53
 Delaroche, M., 70
 Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, 48, 53, 66, 193, 209, 229, 245, 249, 273, 276, 288, 303, 308, 321, 324, 337, 357, 369, 385, 401
 Destruction of Chagres, 82
 De Veuille, Sir J., 389
 Devonshire Silver, 261
 Dick, R. H., Major-General, 379
 Dickson, Sir J., 213
 Dinner of Special Constables, 410
 Disraeli, I., 57
 Doane, Richard, 81
 Dock at Southampton, 297
 Dockyard Brigade, 145, 180
 Domestic Hints, 69
 Donizetti, 257
 Doyle, Major-General, 81
 Dram-drinker, 298
 Drury-Lane Theatre, 12, 27, 74, 104, 168, 185, 217, 328
 Duchess of Bordeaux, 34
 Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, 149
 Duleken, Madame, 408
 Dumas, Alexander, 180
 Dundas, Sir J. F., 401
 Dupont (de l'Eure), 151
 Durmas, Colonel, 165
 Duvivier, M., 310
 EASTER Amusements, 264
 Easter Hunt, 281
 Easter Pieces, 264
 Eclipse of the Moon, 181
 Eddystone, New Light for, 344
 Editorial Remarks, 6, 20, 36, 52, 68, 84, 100, 116, 148, 164, 180, 196, 212, 228, 244, 260, 276, 292, 308, 324, 340, 356, 373, 388, 404, 420
 Egypt, News from, 2, 225, 273, 289, 337, 353, 401
 Election of Officers of National Guard, 254
 Electric Telegraph, 34
 Elephant Shot, 410
 Elliott, G. H., 268
 Emery, Mr., 408
 Epson Meeting, 265
 Elmes, Mr., 24
 Epson Races, 342; Return Home, 350; Winner of the Derby, 350
 Enthronisation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 294
 Equality and Fraternity, 175
 Etionians' Festival, 348
 Exhibition of British Artists, 232, 250
 Exhibition of British Manufactures, 187, 203
 Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, 263, 282, 313
 Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 299, 314, 327, 359, 377, 384
 Expedition in search of Sir J. Franklin, 318
 FANCY Fair for the German Hospital, 360
 Fashions, 13, 42, 73, 107, 187, 216, 286, 363
 Feargus O'Connor, 243
 Ferdinands, The Two, 63
 Ferdinand, King of Naples, 64
 Fête de la Concorde, 337
 Fête of Fraternity, 275, 302
 Farrington, I. N., 389
 Female School, Royal Naval, 405
 Feudal Forays, Revival of, 213
 Fine Arts, 124
 Finn Magnussen, 40
 Fires in London, 1847; 7
 Five-Franc Piece, 208
 Fitzroy, Lady Mary, 277
 Fleet-street, 9
 Flocon, M., 307
 Foreign and Colonial News, 2, 7, 16, 20, 32, 48, 64, 69, 80, 96, 112, 144, 160, 176, 192, 208, 224, 248, 256, 272, 288, 304, 320, 336, 352, 368, 384, 400
 Form of Prayer, 265
 Fox, Mr., 298
 France a Republic, 159
 France, 2, 16, 20, 32, 64, 48, 80, 96, 117, 127, 142, 160, 165, 176, 197, 208, 213, 224, 229, 245, 248, 256, 272, 277, 288, 293, 304, 320, 325, 336, 352, 368, 384, 388, 400, 405, 417, 426
 Franklin, Sir J., 318
 Frederick VII., King of Denmark, 199
 French Embassy, 184
 French Revolution, The, of 1848, 354
 French in Algeria, 354
 French Frigate *Psyché*, 24
 French Plays, 11, 28, 59, 91, 106, 120, 168, 200
 Funeral of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 121
 Funeral of the King of Denmark, 199
 Funeral of the Victims, 184
 GAMING, Suppression of, 353
 Garnier-Pagès, M., 151, 182
 Gavarni, M., 12
 Gazette, 14, 28, 41, 60, 76, 92, 108, 121, 153, 173, 188, 204, 220, 236, 252, 268, 284, 300, 316, 332, 348, 365, 380, 396, 412, 425
 Germany, The Revolutions of, 361
 German Hospital, Fancy Fair for, 361
 German States, News from, 16, 48, 64, 80, 97, 144, 161, 165, 177, 192, 209, 249, 273, 289, 293, 305, 337, 353, 369, 401, 416
 Glasgow Athenæum, 2
 Goddard, Rev. Dr., 81
 Goldsmith and Jeweller's Annuity Institution, 152
 Gossett, Sir W., 213
 Goudchaux, 181
 Governesses' Institution, 407
 Grace Darling, Tomb of, 43
 Great Revolution, 143
 Greece, 2, 289, 305, 321, 337, 401
 Greenwich Hospital Schools, 97
 Guernsey Race Prize Cup, 387
 Guizot, M., 310
 Gymnasium, 282
 HALOS and Parhelia, 236
 Hampden, Dr., 20; Trial respecting, 57; Judgment in the case of, 65
 Haridge, Lord, Return to Penshurst, 219
 Harmonic Society, Sacred, 104, 120, 185, 217, 249, 281
 Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, 393
 Harrison, Arthur Oates, 225
 Haymarket, 28, 43, 56, 91, 200, 217, 232, 280, 296, 312, 328, 373, 392
 Health of Towns, 303
 Heartless Fraud, 56
 Hector Berlioz, 90
 Hereford, Bishopric of, 36
 Her Majesty's Theatre, 56, 91, 106, 152, 168, 185, 217, 238, 249, 264, 280, 312, 328, 347, 360, 373, 392, 408, 424
 Herschel, Caroline L., 58
 Hofand, Mrs., 274
 Holland, 2, 48, 248, 257, 273, 321, 337, 369, 416
 Holy Week, 270
 Homage Rewarded, 49
 Hotham, Sir W., 380
 Hughes, Mrs. John, 65
 Hullah's Singing Schools, 104
 Hullah's Concerts, 120
 Hungary, 248, 337, 401, 416
 Hydro-Incubator, 3
 ILLEGAL Processions, 353
 Impachment of Salamanca, 32
 Imperial Principle, 79
 Income Tax, 148
 Income Tax and Budget, 111
 India, 2, 48, 64, 112, 193, 225, 289, 337, 353, 385, 401
 India, Real Life in, 24
 Inglesfield, Rear-Admiral, 225
 Installation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 287
 Insurrection in Madrid, 321
 Investiture of the Order of the Bath, 309
 Ireland, 11, 17, 41, 56, 72, 80, 97, 120, 152, 164, 178, 201, 220, 232, 244, 261, 277, 293, 313, 324, 355, 377, 389, 405, 416
 Irish Agitation and Irish Misery, 335
 Italy, The Revolutions of, 335
 Italy and Austria, 18
 Italy and Italian States, 2, 7, 16, 20, 32, 48, 64, 80, 97, 144, 161, 177, 192, 208, 213, 224, 245, 249, 257, 273, 289, 305, 320, 336, 352, 368, 385, 388, 400, 416
 JENNY LIND, arrival of, 281
 Jenny Lind, 379
 Jernyns, Rev. G. L., 165
 Jermy, Lady Katherine, 277
 Jewels of the late Royal Family of France, 261
 Jones, John, 277
 "Joseph interpreting the Dream," 231
 Juvenile Duel, 33
 Juvenile Harpists, 106
 KENNINGTON-COMMON, Meeting at, 242
 Kent, Sir C. W. E., 245
 King Arthur, 200
 King's College Hospital, 152, 245, 354, 361
 LABOURERS' Cottages, 364
 Lacordaire, Abbé, 307
 Lamartine, M., 151
 Lamb, Charles, 316
 Lambeth Palace, 402
 Lamennais, M., 307
 Lamoricière, General, 18
 Lauder, Sir T. D., 380
 Launch of the *Vladimir*, 222
 Law Intelligence, 41, 57, 65, 85, 112, 153, 213
 Layard, Mr., 25
 Lead Poisons, 206
 Ledru-Rollin, M., 151
 "Les Enfants d'Edouard," 70
 "Les Quatre Saisons," 411
 "Light of the Cross," 250
 Literary Discovery, 23
 Literary Fund, 309
 Literature, 10, 24, 71, 89, 117, 200, 364, 393, 421
 Lithographic Exhibition, 17
 Lombardy, Revolution in, 252
 London Library, 361
 London Pic-Nics, 405
 London Thoroughfares, 9
 London University College, 309
 Loss of a Whaling Ship, 89
 Louis Blanc, M., 181
 Louis Philippe at Claremont, 179
 Lucas, Alderman, 5
 Lyceum, 23, 91, 152, 200, 280, 296, 373, 408
 MEANDER, The, 67
 Magazines, 10
 Maitland, Sir Alexander, 96
 Manager done, 168
 Manchester and Lincolnshire Railway, 247
 Manchester Collegiate Church, 50
 Manchester, Bishop of, 51
 Manchester, Society Statistics of, 344
 Mansion House, 225
 Marie, 181
 Marine Barracks at Woolwich, 34
 Marine Society, 291
 Markets, 14, 28, 41, 60, 76, 92, 108, 121, 153, 173, 188, 204, 220, 236, 252, 268, 284, 300, 316, 332, 348, 365, 380, 396, 412, 425
 Martello Towers, 30
 Martin, Francis, 380
 Marylebone Theatre, 91, 185, 232
 Massacre in Kaffrland, 55
 Matson, Admiral, 203
 Medals, New War, 213
 Melodists, The, 360
 Merchant Seaman's Society, 152
 Merewether, Dr., 22
 Meteor at Benares, 30
 Metropolitan News, 7, 17, 37, 49, 69, 83, 97, 120, 152, 164, 180, 212, 245, 261, 277, 293, 309, 325, 361, 376, 389, 405, 420
 Metternich, Prince, Escape of, 234
 Mexico, 2, 16, 32, 64, 65, 80, 97, 161, 177, 193, 209, 225, 289, 305, 321, 337, 353, 401
 Meyrick, Sir S. B., 225
 Middlesex Hospital, 325
 Middlesex Hospital, Munificent gift to, 232
 Milan, Conflict at, 274
 Milan, Insurrection at, 250
 Midway, Sir H. C. St. John, 37
 Miller, William, 62
 Mitchell, Mr., Trial of, 345
 Molyneux, Sir George, 65
 Moncrieff, Lady, 401
 Money-Kyrle, Rev. W., 57
 Monetary Transactions, 14, 28, 41, 60, 76, 92, 108, 121, 153, 173, 188, 204, 220, 236, 252, 268, 284, 300, 316, 332, 348, 365, 380, 396, 412, 425
 Monk, Mrs., 316
 Monro, Sir H., 316
 Montagnards, The, 284
 Moray, Earl, 37
 Morgan, Sir Charles, 363
 Morning in the Country, 104
 Morok attacked by a Panther, 283
 Mortality in the Metropolis, 7, 37, 35, 152, 228
 "Mourir pour la Patrie," 174
 Mowatt, Mrs., 27
 Mulready Exhibition, 377
 Museum of Economic Geology, 235
 Music, 10, 23, 44, 56, 70, 88, 104, 120, 168, 185, 196, 217, 232, 249, 264, 281, 296, 312, 328, 344, 360, 373, 395, 408, 424
 Music at the North Pole, 232
 Music, Royal Academy of, 168, 264, 373
 Musical Society, Amateur, 120, 185, 217
 Musical Stories, 180
 Musical Union, 217, 249, 328, 360
 Musicians, Royal Society of, 120
 Museum of Economic Geology, 235
 Mystery, A., 178
 NAPIER, J. M., 18
 Naples, 179
 Naples, Conflict at, 374
 Naples, Revolution at, 354
 National Assembly, Attack on, 326
 National Guard, 194
 National Sports, 289, 425
 National Works, 95
 National Workshop, 386
 Naval and Military, 6, 25, 34, 53, 65, 90, 145, 161, 213, 225, 264, 300, 312, 329, 344, 396
 Navigation Laws, 94
 Neave, Sir Thomas, 268
 New Brunswick, 144
 Newgate, 123
 New Houses of Parliament, 190
 Newman, Sir R. W., 65
 New Reform Party, 297
 News, Epitome of, 3, 25, 33, 49, 61, 73, 89, 101, 117, 145, 165, 177, 201, 209, 232, 245, 265, 281, 293, 309, 328, 341, 353, 360, 385, 412, 421
 Newspapers, 10
 New Year Prospects, 1
 New Zealand, 20
 New Zealand Company, 361
 Nicaragua Expedition, 321
 North American Malls, 180
 Nova Scotia, 289
 Nugent, Lady, 277
 OBSERVATORY on St. Paul's, 414
 O'Connell, Last days of, 200
 O'Connell Oration, 101
 Ode by Beranger, 216
 Odillon Barrot, M., 126
 Old Society of Water-Colourists, 300
 Olympic, 11, 28, 74, 104, 152, 185, 200, 217, 296, 348, 371
 Opening of the National Assembly, 307
 O'Reilly, J. A., 5
 Organisation of Labour, 271
 Orleans Family, 155
 Orthopedic Hospital, 324
 PAGNERRE, 310
 Palace Court, Abolition of, 65
 Palermo, Insurrection at, 48
 Panorama of Paris, 369
 Panorama of Vienna, 203
 Pantomime Audience, 7
 Painters in Water-Colours, New Society, 263
 Paper-racks, 73
 Paris Elections, 290
 Paris from Notre Dame, 46
 Parisian Types, 195
 Parker, Sir W., 213
 Park Chapel, Camden Town, burnt, 370
 Parliament, 64, 81, 105, 113, 117, 145, 169, 184, 193, 216, 238, 240, 265, 272, 297, 305, 329, 345, 361, 376, 392, 409, 425
 Past and the Present, 321
 Pastrengo, 330
 Patrol in the Streets of Paris, 227
 Pauline Viardot Garcia, 315
 Pauper Procession, 277
 Peace at Home, 382
 Peace and Tranquillity, 265
 Peables, Col., 5
 Performance of "Edipus," 101
 Peschiera, Surrender of, 400
 Philharmonic Society, 168, 185, 217, 249, 328, 360
 Piano-chair, 73
 Pike making in Dublin, 232
 Pirates, Attack on, 355
 Poland, 225, 257, 289
 Poles, Liberated, 224
 Police, 11, 41, 112, 153, 255
 Police Court, American, 220
 Polish Ball, 324
 Polish Revolution, 323
 Poole, Miss, 23
 Popular feeling in Italy, 11
 Portal, John, 321
 Portsmouth Steam Basin, 357
 Portuguese Cortes, 82
 Portugal, 7, 96, 193, 248, 273, 288, 305, 384
 Pottery, Ancient, 238
 Prince of Prussia, 274
 Princesses, 28, 56, 74, 104, 120, 185, 280, 312, 360
 Princess Sophia, 357, 370
 Princess, The, 24, 424
 Principalities of the Danube, 289
 Prisoners at Vincennes, 339
 Prison on Punishment, 47
 Private Morality of Public Men, 223
 Privy Council, Judicial Committee, 153
 Proclamation, 228
 Proctor, Lieutenant-Colonel, 213
 Prussia, Revolution in, 202, 214
 Prussia, 32, 97, 161, 177, 209, 213, 229, 248, 256, 273, 289, 304, 324, 337, 353, 357, 369, 385, 401, 416
 Prussian Poland, 305, 321
 Portugal, 416
 Powis, Earl, 37
 Public Accounts, 351
 Public Health, 313
 Public Meetings, 229
 QUEEN'S BENCH, 57, 65, 69, 112, 150
 RAGGED Schools, 405
 Railway Bridge burnt, 370
 Railway Communication with India, 32
 Railway Intelligence, 11, 106, 149
 Railway, Lincolnshire, 247
 Raising the *Earl Grey*, 387
 Raspail, M., 386
 Red Republicanism, 415
 Reform Movement, New, 369
 Relief Supplies, 7
 Rembrandt, 71
 Returning from the Beach, 282
 Returns of Mortality, 83
 Revenue, 7, 228
 Revolution in France, 117, 127, 143, 146, 150, 154, 160, 176, 184, 197
 Revolution, The French, of 1848, 354
 Revolutions, The, of Germany, 329
 Revolutions, The, of Italy, 329
 Revolutionary Movement, 207
 Revolutions and Artists, 228
 Reynell, Sir Thomas, 96
 Rich Pauper, 110
 Riotous Assemblages, 165
 Riots in Glasgow, 165
 River Plate, 209, 321
 Riversdale, Lord, 268
 Rock of Cashel, 243, 274
 Rogers, Miss, 297
 Roger, M., 218
 Roman Coins at Malvern, 44
 Roman Pottery, 238
 Roman Villa, 78
 Romance of Real Life, 23
 Royal Academy, 299, 314, 327, 359, 377
 Royal Bounty, 7, 52
 Royal Christening, 330
 Royal Household, 7
 Royal Institution, 309
 Royal Italian Opera, 56, 91, 168, 185, 232, 249, 264, 280, 296, 312, 328, 348, 360, 373, 392, 424
 Royal Society, 229
 Russell's, Mr., Mansion, 306
 Russia, 32, 48, 64, 193, 225, 249, 273, 321, 401, 416
 SADLER'S WELLS, 104, 152, 348
 Salamanca, Impeachment of, 32
 Saltfield, in Cheshire, 344
 Sandys, Sir Edwin, 190
 Schleswig-Holstein, 271, 296, 416
 Sebastian Gomez, 282
 Seizure of Arms at Berlin, 395
 Seymour, Lord George, 190
 Shakespeare Festival, 273
 Sicily, 277, 405
 Sketches from Paris, 210
 Smithfield, 75
 Society of Arts, 37
 Society of British Artists, 232, 250
 Society for Building and Repairing Churches, 405
 Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, 341
 Society (Old) of Water Colours, 300
 Somerset, Lord Granville, 117
 Sole Fidelity, 23
 Soup Kitchen, 107
 South American States, 80, 161
 Soyer's Model Kitchen, 113
 Spain, 2, 16, 20, 32, 48, 64, 80, 76, 144, 161, 192, 209, 224, 245, 248, 251, 273, 288, 304, 308, 320, 336, 352, 368, 384, 400, 416; Execution in, 80
 Special Constables' Dinner, 410
 Sports National, 2, 28, 44, 60, 68, 92, 104, 117, 152, 169, 188, 204, 216, 232, 252, 264, 284, 289, 312, 332, 364, 376, 387, 409
 St. Anthony's Day in Rome, 85
 St. Domingo, 369
 St. James's Theatre, 280, 296, 312, 373
 St. Pancras Church, 371
 St. Patrick's Ball, 192
 State Carriage for Peruvia, 3